
JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

JIPS

**FISCAL YEAR 2005
ANNUAL REPORT**

7/1/04 – 6/30/05

***ARIZONA SUPREME COURT
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION***

DECEMBER 2005

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

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For additional information about the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program, or for clarification of any information contained in this report, please contact the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 542-9443.

This report and previous Fiscal Year reports are available on the JJSD Intranet web site at: <http://supreme22/jjsd/jips/Annual.htm>

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About the report:

This annual report covers the time period from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005, inclusive. The Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) program annual information is divided into nine components: County Descriptors, New Cases, Contacts, Activity, Financial, Subsequent Referrals, Cases Closed, FY04-FY05 Statewide Comparisons and Longitudinal Comparisons. Introducing each section is a synopsis that describes how the information presented relates to the program. Data are shown in graph format. More detailed information is included in the data tables, which are the source of the graphed information. These tables contain department-specific as well as statewide data.

The data in the annual report are drawn from the Juvenile On Line Tracking System (JOLTS). Each Department is responsible for entering the information that makes this report possible. Probation officers, surveillance officers or support staff enter the information. This task is an extremely important link in creating this annual report, as well as many other reports published by this office. JOLTS, however, is much more than a data collection and reporting system. JOLTS is a necessary and effective tool utilized daily by juvenile probation personnel statewide to more efficiently and appropriately manage probation caseloads. JJSD appreciates the effort necessary to ensure the data are correctly entered in a timely manner.

The breakdown of data into each of the 15 departments might tempt some to compare figures among departments. The only relevant criteria, however is the degree to which the JIPS mission is being fulfilled. The County Descriptors following the Executive Summary expand on the data presented by explaining how each department approaches accomplishing the mission of JIPS by tailoring the program to meet the particular needs of their community.

Please contact the Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 542-9443 with any questions about this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of JIPS is to effect positive change in a high risk juvenile population through a highly structured, community-based probation program committed to the prevention of further juvenile offenses and the protection of the community.

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by juvenile court judges for those youth who are in need of increased levels of supervision and a highly structured program. JIPS is administered by the Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) of the Administrative Office of the Courts and is locally managed by the Juvenile Probation Department of the Superior Court in each of Arizona's 15 counties. Each department has tailored the program within the parameters established by Statute and Administrative Codes to meet the unique needs of their county and communities.

Arizona Revised Statutes §8-351 to §8-358 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 specify procedural guidelines for the JIPS program. The intent of the law and the administrative code is to allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home in the community, under supervision of a probation officer, rather than be removed from the home and placed in either a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS continues to provide communities in Arizona a cost effective alternative to ADJC or residential treatment.

Specific terms of probation apply to each youth on JIPS. Juveniles are seen face-to-face by a JIPS officer or team several times a week and cannot leave home unless they have authorization from their JIPS officer or team (Probation Officer and Surveillance Officer). They are required, by statute, to be involved in at least 32 hours of constructive activity per week. JIPS differs from regular probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured programs per week, the liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time away from home and the lower officer to probationer caseload ratio.

For FY05, the state legislature appropriated \$13,591,200 for JIPS statewide, and total program expenses for the year were \$13,257,287. Based on the current Legislatively approved capacity of the JIPS program, this equates to a cost of \$7,109 per JIPS "slot". Fiscal year population data indicate that 1,942 new youth were placed into the program and 2,015 youth were released from JIPS. A total of 3,472 youth received JIPS services. The annual cost per youth served, including administrative costs, was approximately \$3,818. JIPS youth completed over 2.3 million hours of structured activity toward compliance with the 32 hours of structured weekly activity required for each youth on JIPS. More than 160,000 of these hours were unpaid community service hours.

JIPS DAILY PROFILE

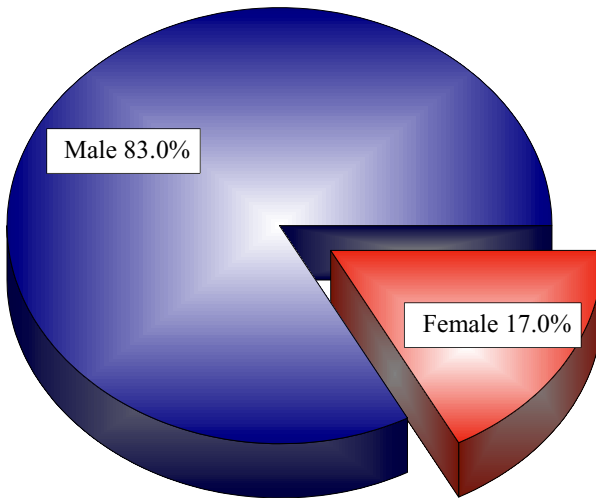
ON ANY GIVEN DAY IN FY2005...

- Ø 5 juveniles were added to the program.
- Ø 1,507 youth were on JIPS; 1,499 juveniles were following their terms and conditions of JIPS; 6 were not.
- Ø 1,238 individuals were contacted by JIPS officers.
- Ø 6,382 compliance hours were performed by JIPS probationers.
- Ø 89 drug tests were conducted on JIPS youth; 82 of the tests showed no use of drugs and 7 tests indicated use of illegal substances.
- Ø 738 JIPS probationers had face-to-face contact with their JIPS officer; 46% of these contacts took place after 6:00pm.
- Ø 6 juveniles left the program.

JIPS Statewide Data - FY 05

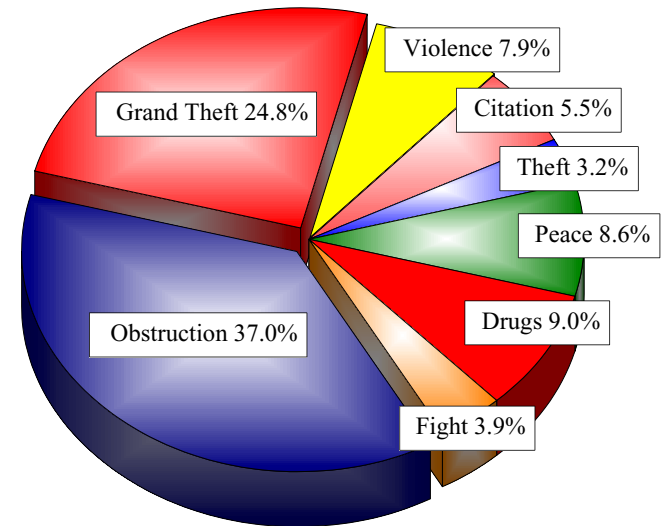
Profile of New JIPS Cases

By Gender

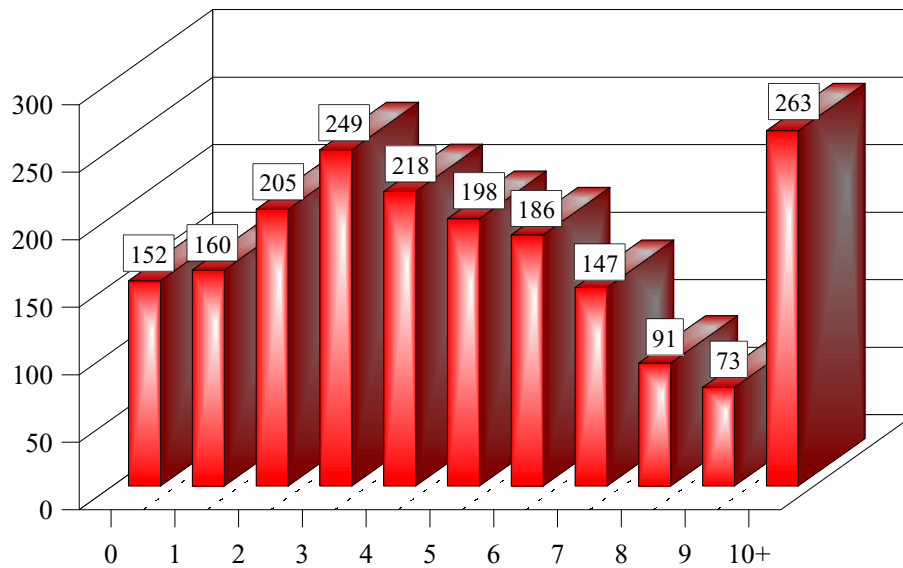


Total New Cases:
1,942

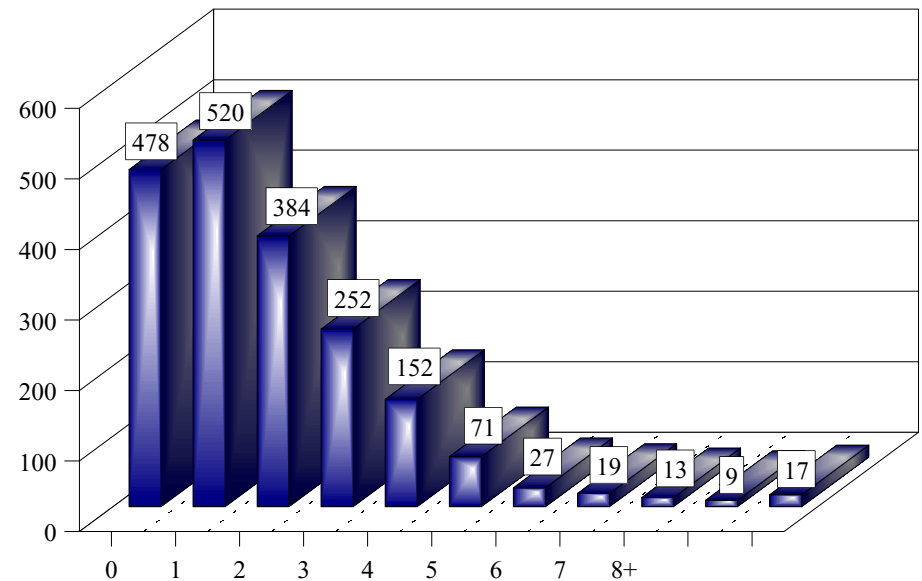
By Offense



Number of Prior Referrals



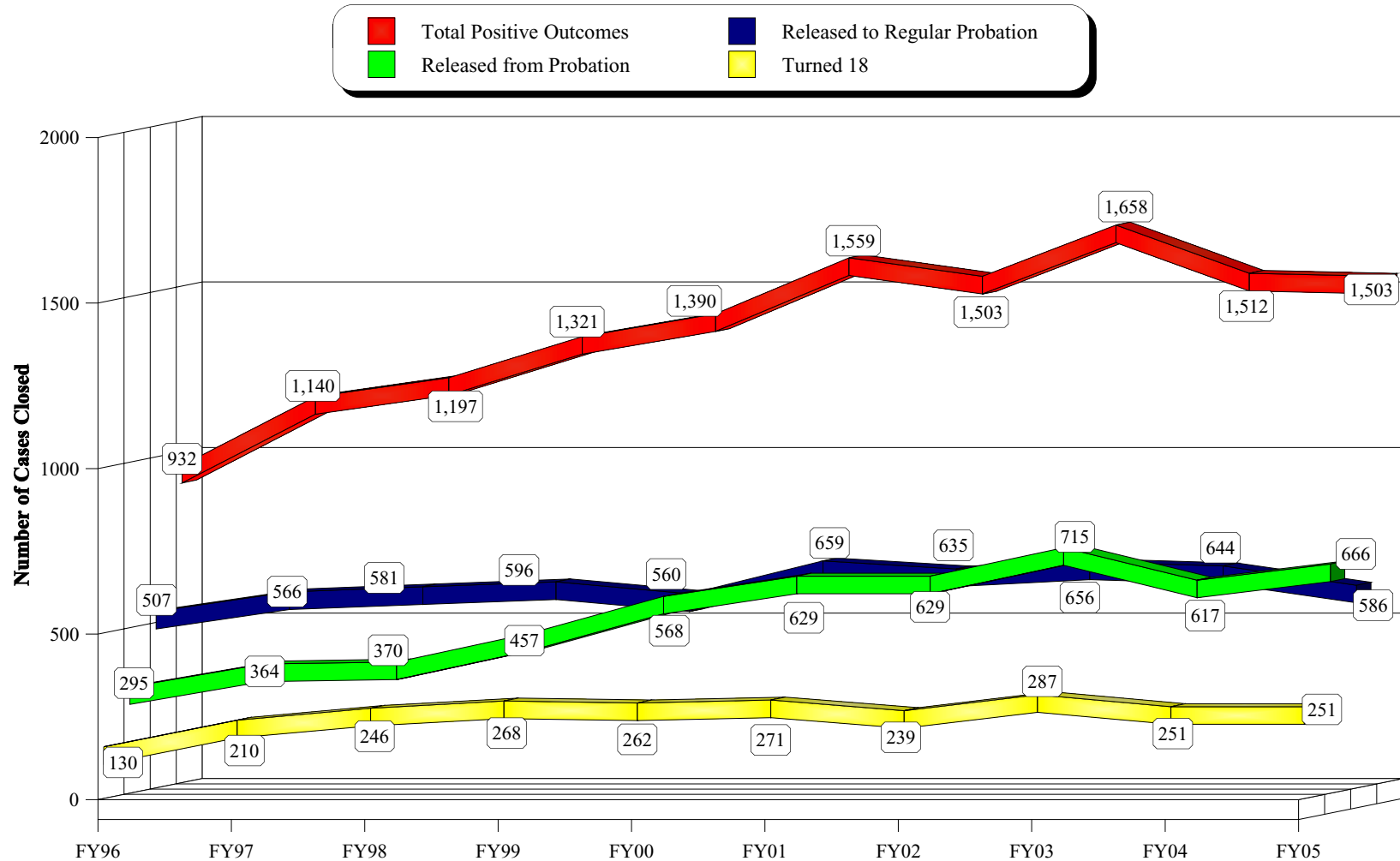
Number of Prior Adjudications



JIPS Statewide Data

Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

By Fiscal Year (Numbers*)

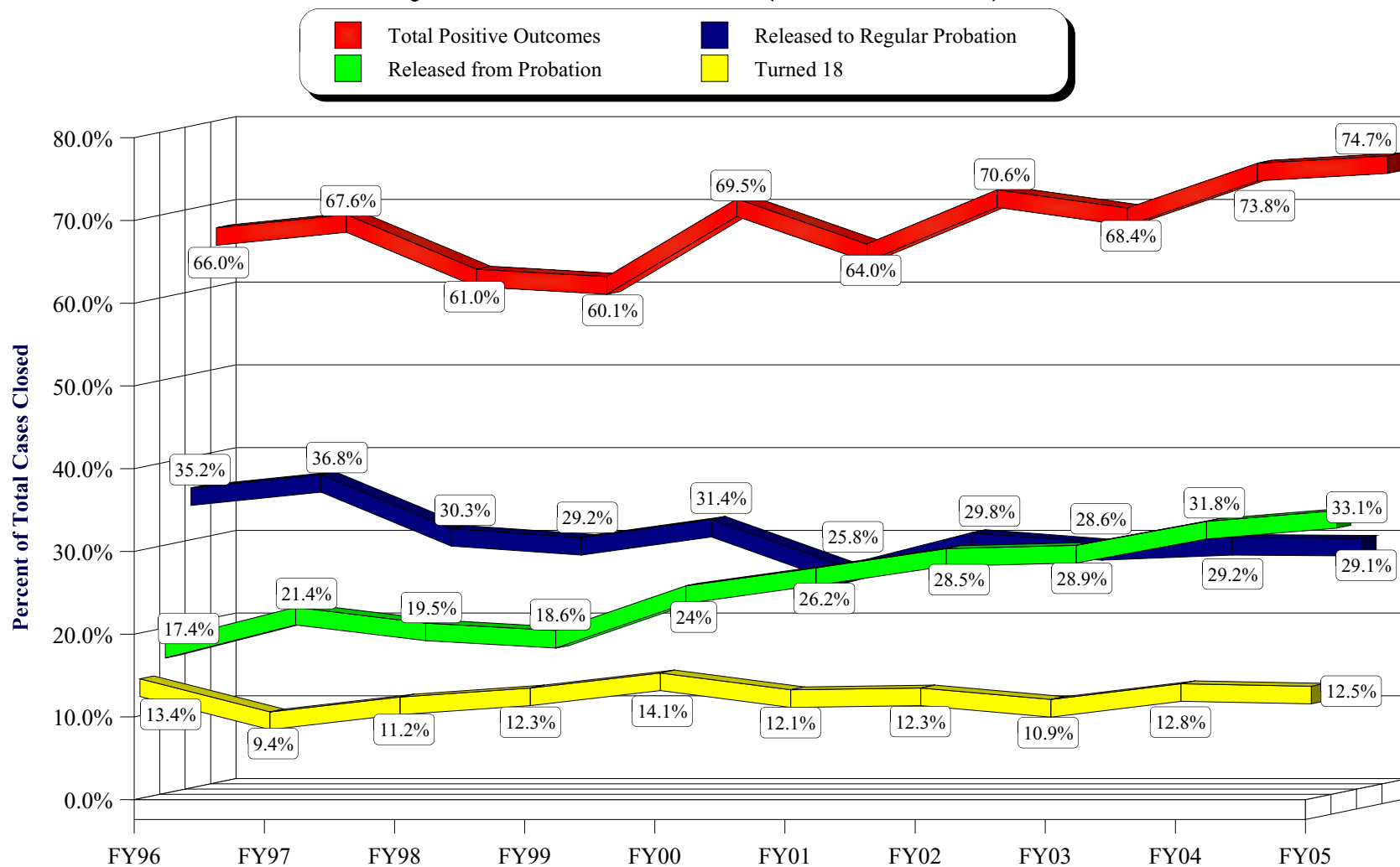


*See corresponding percentages on page 5.

JIPS Statewide Data

Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

By Fiscal Year (Percent*)

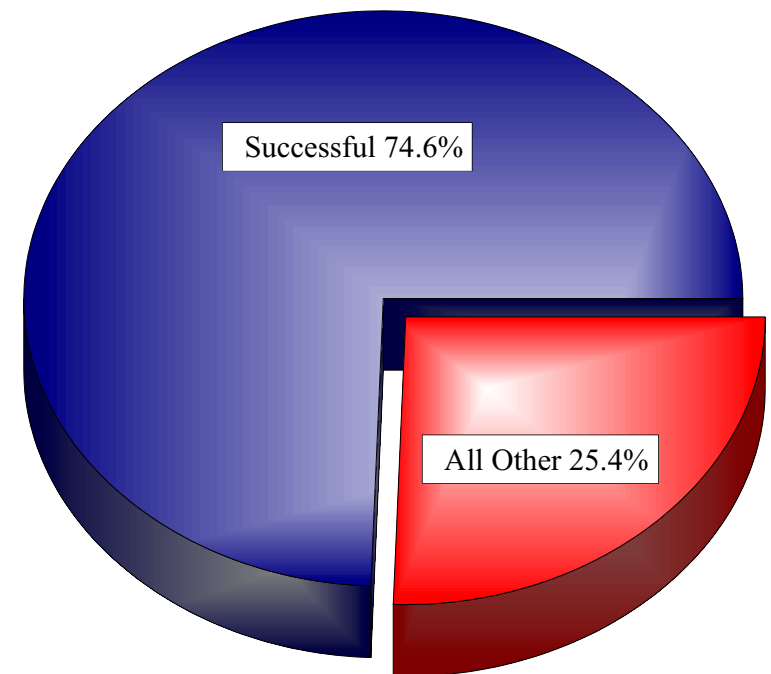
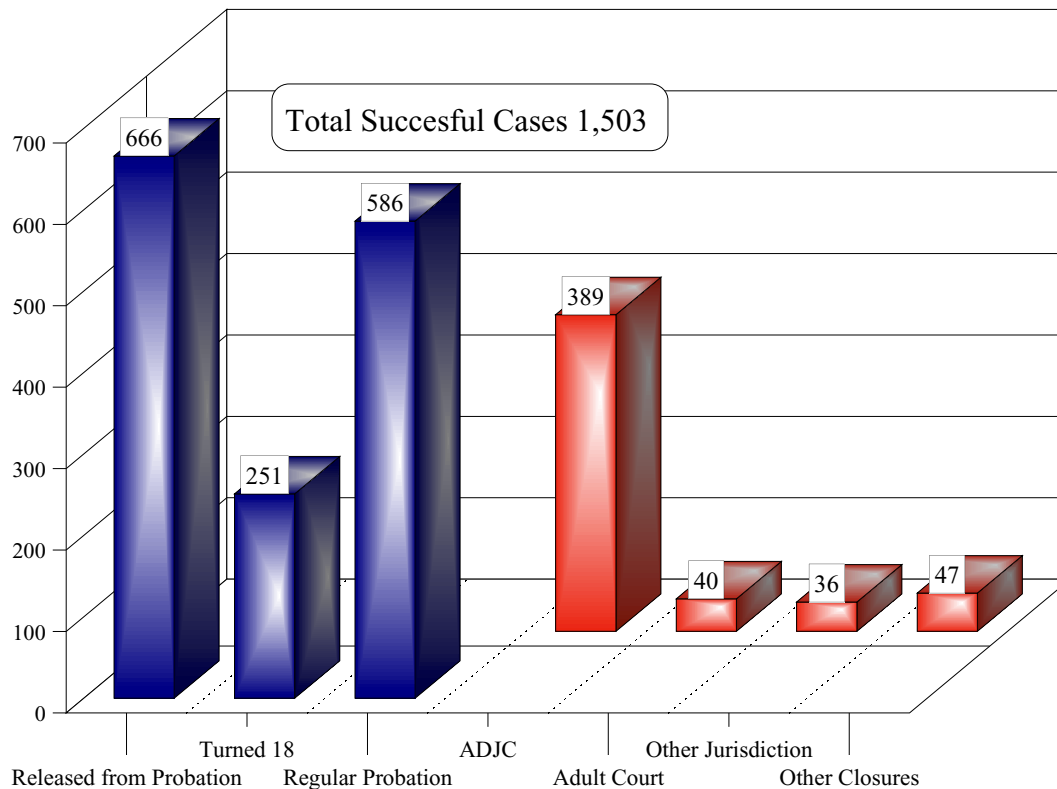


*See corresponding numbers on page 4

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

Outcomes- Cases Closed

Total Cases Closed:
2,015

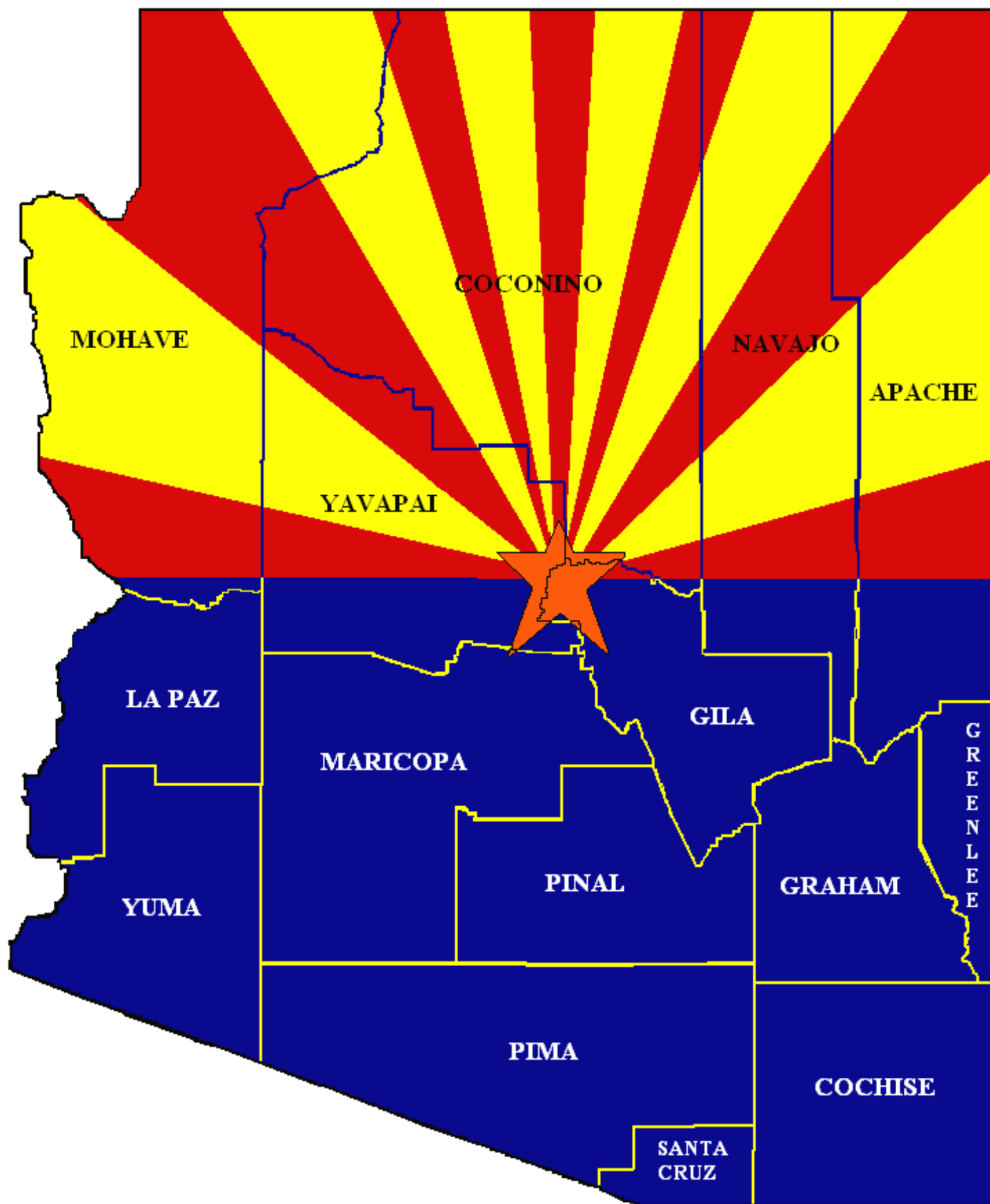


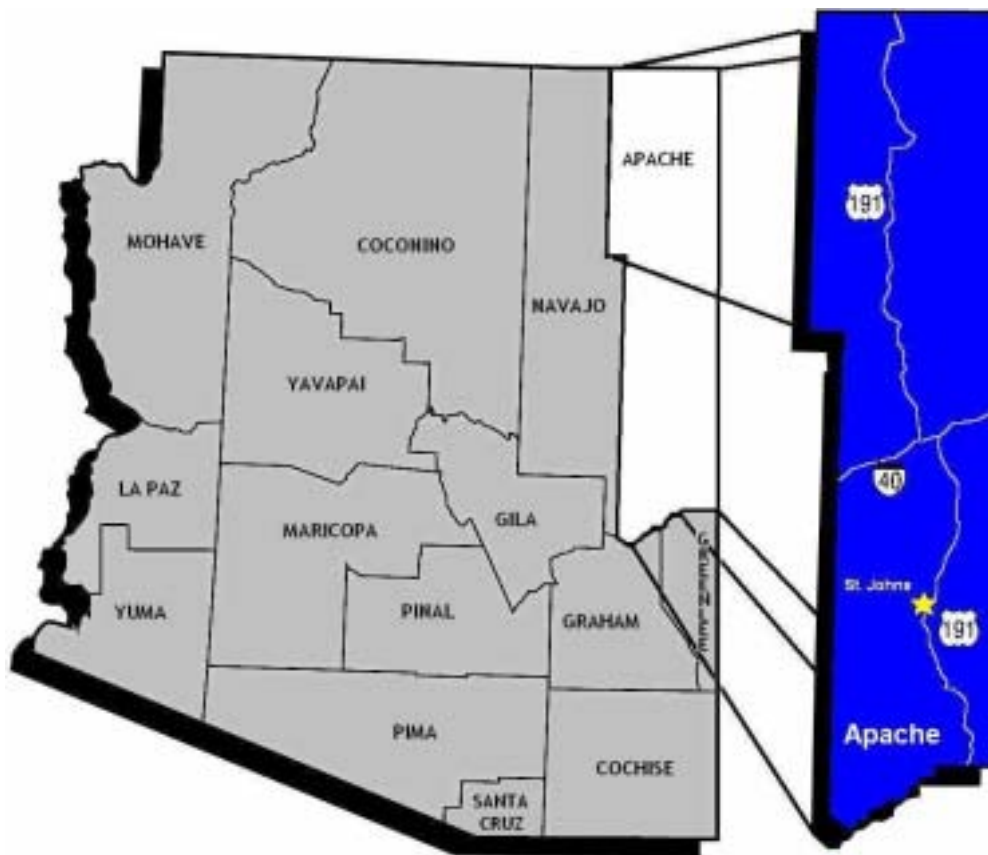
COUNTY PROGRAM DESCRIPTORS

SYNOPSIS

This section provides information and increased awareness of how each county, while pursuing the same goals, and in the manner prescribed by statute and appropriate codes, approaches the day-to-day management of their JIPS program.

As is evident, each county's Juvenile Probation Department is faced with unique circumstances based on many factors. In addition to the variances in the size and population of the counties, other factors including scattered population clusters, local availability of treatment resources and the presence of tribal lands and jurisdictions, all contribute to the individual approach each department must develop and implement to accomplish the mission of JIPS.





APACHE COUNTY

County Seat
ST. JOHNS

Population
69,880

Square Miles
11,127

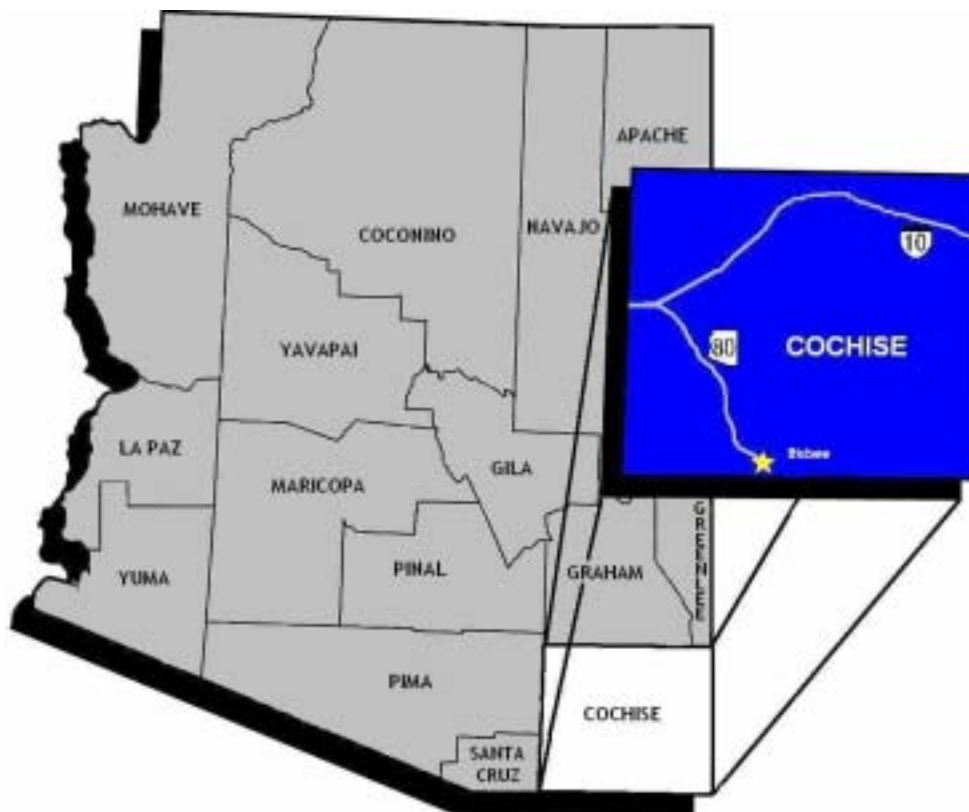
JIPS Teams
1

Team Coverage
11,127 square miles

Apache County JIPS utilizes a two person team consisting of one probation officer and one surveillance officer. The team is responsible for covering all of Apache County. The JIPS team supervises youth on Intensive Probation, and Standard Probation, (those on high risk supervision level), including youth on the Navajo Indian Reservation, which can result in an 8-12 hour driving day to make contacts with those juveniles.

Apache JIPS offers the juveniles opportunities to succeed by involving them in various programs offered by the Juvenile Probation Department. An example of these programs is the Outdoor Program. The program consists of 60 hours of basic training of first aid, CPR, and teamwork exercise with peers and instructors and is run year round, with extra trips and activities during the summer months. Additionally, in an effort to aid juveniles ordered to pay restitution, JIPS requires any juvenile who owes restitution to participate in the Restitution Accountability Program. The juvenile earns money which is paid directly to the victim. This holds the juvenile more personally responsible for paying the court ordered restitution without creating a greater financial burden on his or her family. In addition, victims are financially “made whole” in a much faster time frame.

The JIPS team also works in conjunction with the local schools through the Safe School Program. Juveniles on Intensive Probation are checked on daily while at school. The juvenile’s performance, grades, and attendance are monitored weekly through meeting with the school probation officer and/or teachers.



COCHISE COUNTY

County Seat
BISBEE

Population
121, 435

Square Miles
6,000

JIPS teams
6 (1 person)

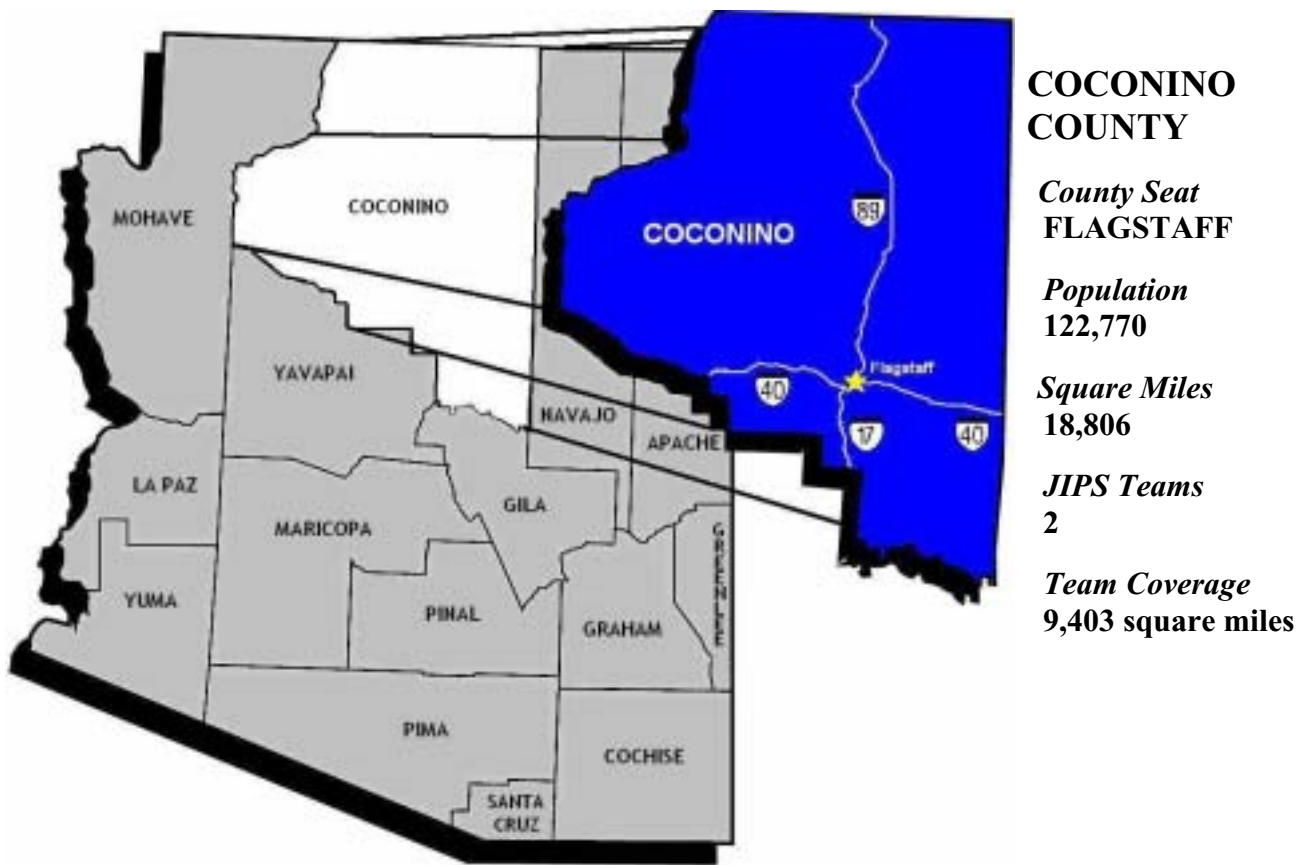
Team Coverage
1,000 square miles

Cochise County Juvenile Court Services provides Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) in all communities throughout the County, which includes remote rural locations. County offices are located in Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista, Benson and Wilcox.

Cochise County supports and emphasizes meeting programmatic criteria as defined by statute, which includes meeting required contacts and the 32-hour activity requirements. Treatment plans are developed to identify specific goals and desired behaviors. Cochise County is reevaluating the process involved in utilizing appropriate incentives for completion of goals, which include rewards such as curfew extensions, new shoes for indigent clients, movie passes, gift certificates, etc.

Historically, Cochise County conducts a summer program to assist probationers in meeting their 32-hour per week requirement. The program consists of education, vocational, recreational, development of leadership skills, and community restoration activities. Participation in recreational activities requires overall compliance in the program.

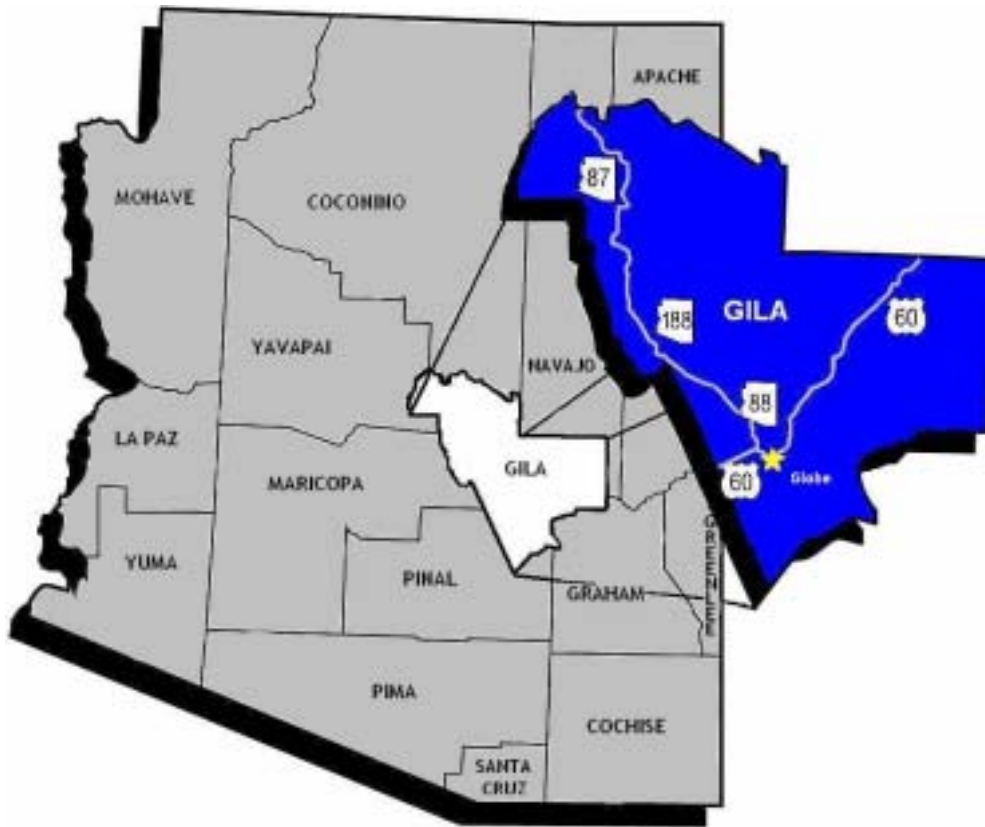
It is important to note that Cochise County has an operational Drug Court program in which the Intensive Probation Program plays an important role. The positions necessary for the operation of the program are funded by Cochise County, and the treatment component is funded by utilizing Title XIX, and the funds retained by AOC. The juveniles placed in the program are supervised by probation officers assigned to JIPS and standard caseloads. The program is a collaborative approach to treatment for juveniles with a substance abuse history. The ultimate objective is curtailing substance abuse, reducing delinquent behavior and achieving parental involvement.



Coconino County is the largest county (square miles) in the country. The JIPS program has two teams that are tasked to provide supervision for the entire county. Probation Offices are located in Flagstaff and Page.

Research based principals are applied in carrying out supervision of juveniles in the JIPS program. For example, based on the research suggesting a correlation between participation in treatment programs and recidivism reduction, Coconino JIPS provides for intensive services and treatment. The Coconino County Juvenile Court operates a Day Reporting program that includes, Rebound (program for ADHD and juveniles who have suffered brain damage), anger management, intensive outpatient substance abuse program, parent meetings and educational tutoring.

Coconino JIPS exercises a balanced approach to the supervision of offenders. Although a focus and emphasis on treatment and services is advocated, JIPS also provides a full range of probation activities to include community protection, victim reparation and competency development.



GILA COUNTY

County Seat
GLOBE

Population
52,420

Square Miles
4,752

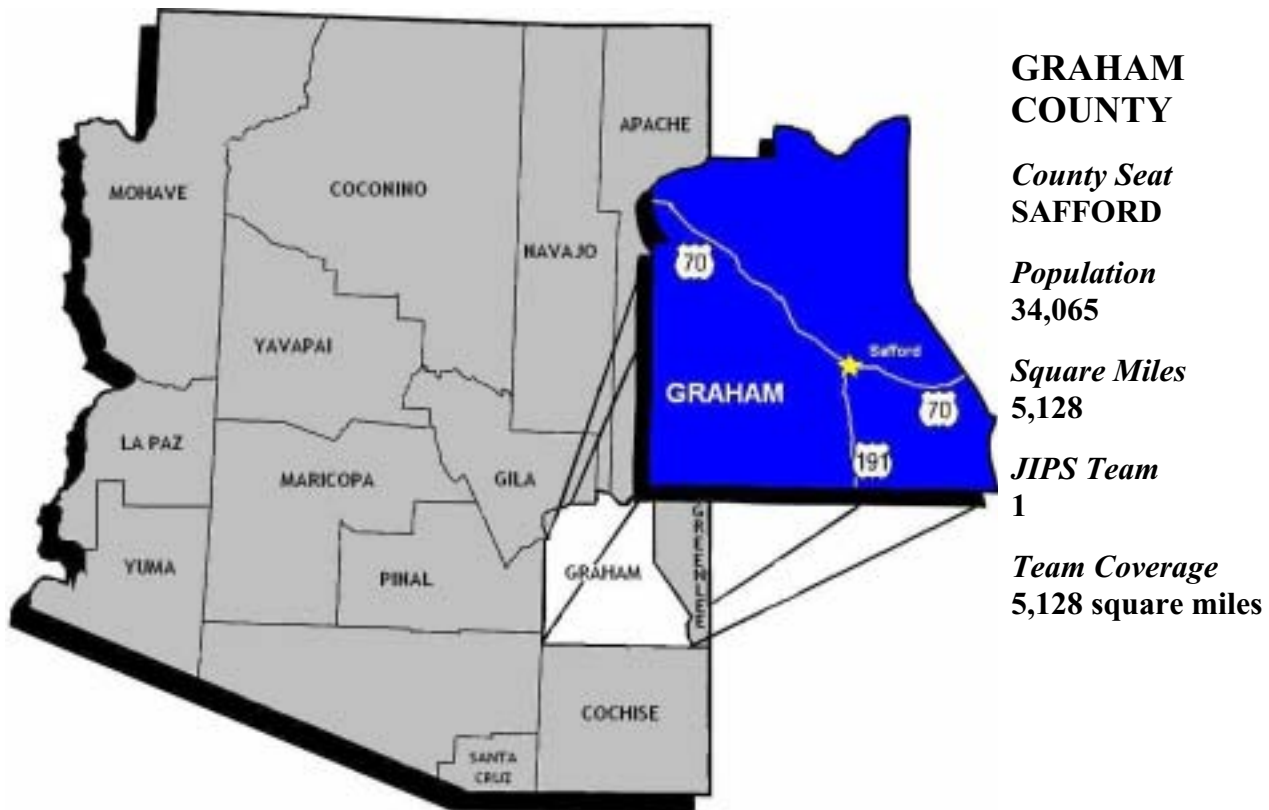
JIPS Teams
4

Team Coverage
1,188 square miles

Gila County Juvenile Intensive Probation is a highly structured program of supervision for youth who present a potential risk to the community of re-offending and/or would qualify for commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. The Gila County JIPS program enforces strict home constraints, the completion of court-ordered consequences and outpatient treatment services in an attempt to provide rehabilitative services to youth who otherwise would be placed outside of their home and in a secure treatment environment. JIPS provides an opportunity for juvenile offenders to make positive rehabilitative change while maintaining the highest level of protection of the community.

In addition to the use of intensive surveillance techniques, the Gila County JIPS program emphasizes extensive random drug screening, criminogenic specific cognitive education through the National Curriculum Training Institute (NCTI) program, specialized education programming through the Gila County School Superintendent's Alternative Education program, and a restorative community workforce program. For those youth who abscond while on JIPS a special Absconder Unit makes every attempt to bring them before the court and hold them accountable for their actions.

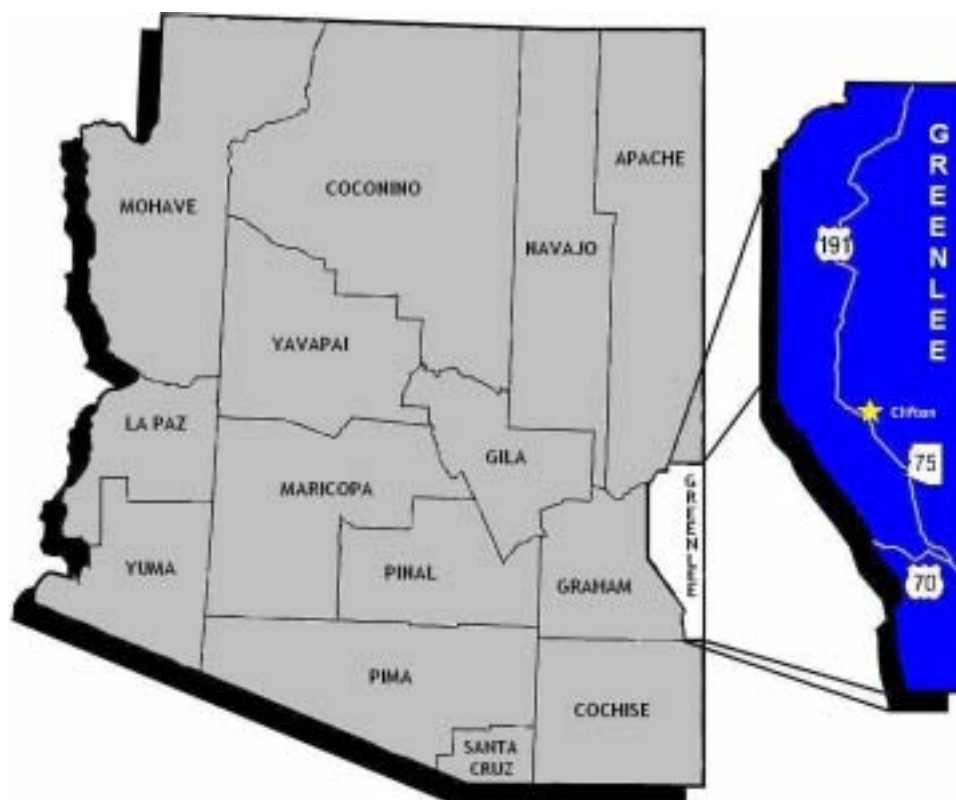
The goal of the Gila County JIPS program is to provide juveniles who are placed in the program opportunities to make positive changes while focusing on community safety. The JIPS staff is a highly trained group of professionals who believe in the youth placed in the program and attempt to provide them with every occasion for change. Each member of the JIPS staff is an agent for change.



Graham County has a two-person team that services the entire county. The philosophy of the Graham County JIPS program is to hold juveniles accountable for their actions. This is accomplished through diligent surveillance.

The officers work closely with the schools and the Safe School Program Officer. With the assistance of the Safe School Officer, the juveniles on intensive probation are held to a higher standard of accountability.

The JIPS program emphasizes treatment and education. Graham JIPS juveniles are motivated to succeed and to achieve the positive outcomes within the program that are encouraged by the efforts of officers to keep juveniles in school. The JIPS team is determined to help the probationer succeed and does everything possible to help the juvenile achieve their goals.



GREENLEE COUNTY

County Seat
CLIFTON

Population
8,590

Square Miles
1,879

JIPS Team
1

Team Coverage
1,879 square miles

Greenlee County Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision combines a solid mixture of accountability and rehabilitation. The rural setting provided by this small county allows for maximum supervision of juvenile offenders. The JIPS team can closely monitor every move of the juvenile, thus ensuring swift positive reinforcement for positive behavior and equally swift consequences for negative behavior.

Rehabilitation of the youth is achieved through the use of local resources. The JIPS team is dedicated to working hand in hand with the community to monitor the juveniles on a daily basis. This team of probation professionals has numerous years of experience working with at risk juveniles. Other highly qualified counselors, teachers, police officers, local dignitaries and civic groups work closely with the juvenile probation department to assist the youth with their journey to reestablish positive behaviors in order to become a productive member of society.

LA PAZ COUNTY

County Seat
PARKER

Population
19,935

Square Miles
4,518

JIPS Team
1 (split w/ Adult)

Team Coverage
4,518 square miles



La Paz County Probation services an area of 4,518 square miles out of a single office in the county seat of Parker. A round trip visit to a single probationer in the farthest portion of the county can take up to four hours.

There had occasionally been a tendency to more heavily focus on either adult or juvenile clients, resulting in less effective services for the other group, due to the changing population of the caseloads and prior experience of the employees. Therefore, this year, the department embarked on an innovative way of managing the caseload. The standard juvenile probation officer is now a member of the IPS team, helping to align the goals of JIPS with those of standard probation and to ensure that the necessary components of rehabilitation are incorporated into supervision and case management. In exchange, the IPS team assists with evening and weekend surveillance for the standard caseload.

MARICOPA COUNTY

County Seat
PHOENIX

Population
3,192,125

Square Miles
9,226

JIPS Teams
24

Team Coverage
385 square miles



Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (MCJCC) operates a JIPS program, that, as mandated by Arizona Statutes and the Administrative Office of the Courts, has very clear objectives to which juveniles must adhere. A juvenile ordered to intensive probation must review and sign a contract outlining the three levels of the program. By successfully completing each level, the youth may be rewarded with less supervision, more trust, and more privileges. The terms of this contract emphasize surveillance, home detention, education, drug testing, counseling, and community service work.

The JIPS division consists of teams of probation and surveillance officers assigned to specific geographic regions. By staffing officers throughout neighborhoods, the officers can assess community strengths and resources, thereby enhancing a juvenile's ability to become successful on probation and in the future.

Integral to the program is the Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Service program (JCORPS). JCORPS is designed to provide juveniles with a wide variety of services, programs, resources and supervised community service projects. JCORPS contributes to helping establish the correct course of rehabilitation for the probationer.

MOHAVE COUNTY

County Seat
KINGMAN

Population
161,580

Square Miles
13,479

JIPS Teams
3

Team Coverage
4,493 square miles



Mohave County has established JIPS teams in each of its three major communities---Kingman, Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City. The department also utilizes one multi-purpose officer located in the Arizona Strip District (Utah border) that can provide JIPS coverage when necessary. These officers are responsible for supervising juvenile offenders living in a vast geographic area with challenging locations and sometimes, vague addresses.

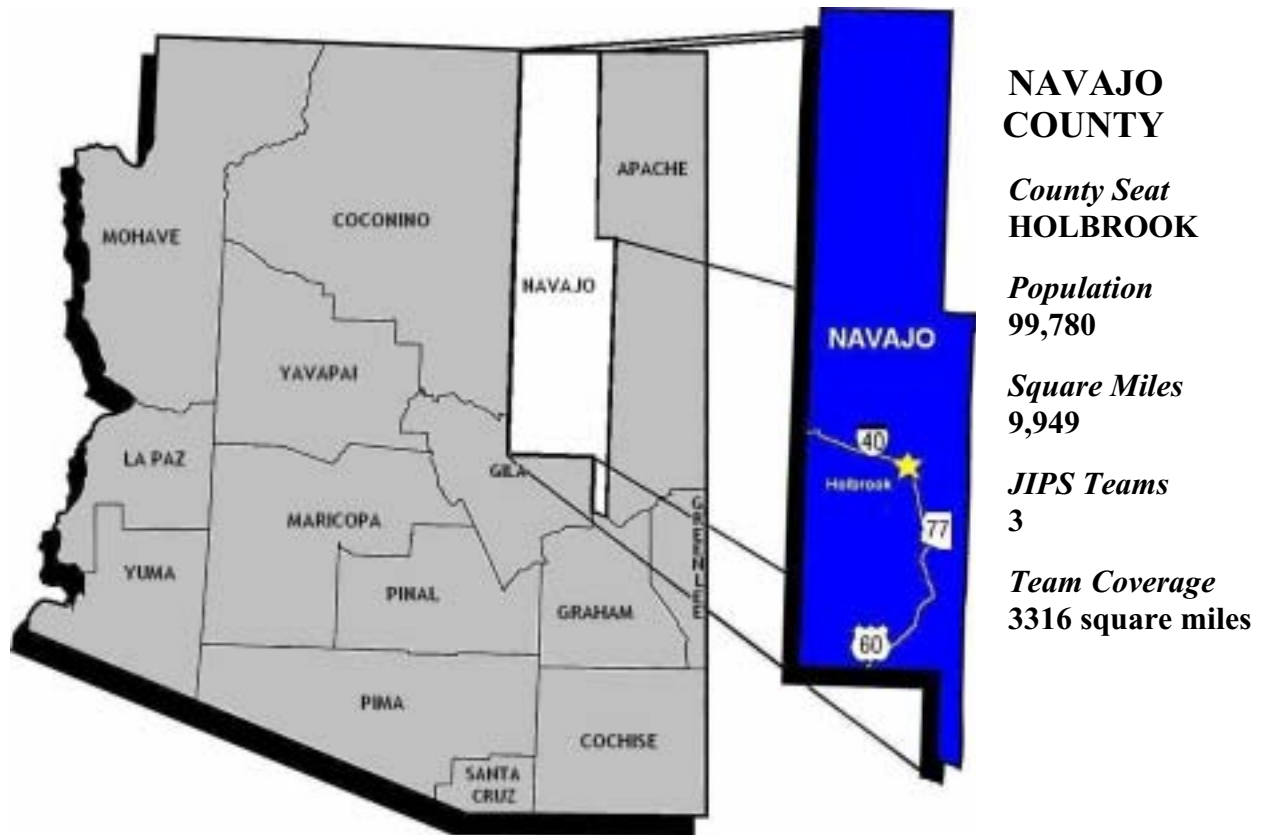
Recent program additions that are offered to the JIPS probationers:

YES (Youth Enjoying Sobriety) a sixty plus day, co-ed inpatient substance abuse program housed at the Mohave County Juvenile Detention Center.

The Ropes Challenge Course provides a state-of-the-art low and high element ropes experience for JIPS probationers.

Project SAW (*Service Achievement Work*) is a construction apprenticeship program, which provides older JIPS probationers with hands-on experience in home-building and other construction trades.

Mohave County is a rural county and like other rural counties has limited resources and services available from both the private and public sectors. Nevertheless, Mohave County's JIPS case-management approach emphasizes strict surveillance, treatment and education in the context of active family involvement and restorative justice values.



Navajo County Juvenile Probation has a capacity to supervise 55 juveniles on intensive probation. Probation offices are located in the communities of Holbrook, Winslow, Snowflake, Show Low, Heber and Pinetop.

Logistical problems are frequently at the forefront of issues confronting intensive probation. Time and distance to resident locations can be challenging factors in making mandated contacts.

Navajo County is home to one of the largest Native American Reservations in the country. Thus, the probation department continues to work towards cooperative measures to ensure services are provided to reservation residents. Creating a working relationship with the reservation government is an ongoing process that demands continual readjusting to meet the needs of both communities.

Treatment options in this rural county are limited. An intensive outpatient treatment model, provided by a Show Low service provider, has helped ease the challenges to offering rehabilitative services and has eased the strain on the existing outpatient treatment programs in the county. Any residential treatment, however, requires an out of county placement.

PIMA COUNTY

County Seat
TUCSON

Population
870,610

Square Miles
9,240

JIPS Teams
14

Team Coverage
660 square miles



Pima County JIPS is one of the originating counties for JIPS in Arizona. It has been in operation since 1987 and currently has a capacity of 330 probationers. Pima JIPS has been able to respond timely and appropriately to the many external changes in the community.

Pima JIPS offers specialized programming to the JIPS youth through the JIPSQUEST Program, which is operated by the Vision Quest Organization. The Sunnyside School District, Pima County JIPS, and Pima County Juvenile Court Safe Schools Program combine forces during the summer to conduct the “Citizenship and Diversity Program.” This program services approximately 40 youth for an eight-week period. JIPS probationers can earn high school credit and community service hours, while ensuring they meet their 32-hour requirement.

Therapeutic engagement that includes youth accountability, educational and skill development curriculum, and positive relationship building is a focus of Pima JIPS. Nighttime contacts have been maintained at close to a 70% benchmark. In addition, vigilant on site alcohol and drug testing of youth continues to encourage youth to remain drug free. Those who require additional intervention are referred to our juvenile Drug Court Program.

Pima JIPS utilizes intermediate sanctions to help support the Pima County Juvenile Court Center’s Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). One such sanction is the use of the Community Renewal and Enrichment through Work, or C.R.E.W. program, which conducts park and neighborhood cleanups and graffiti abatement, as well as other services throughout the county. Probationers are also afforded the opportunity to earn up to \$500 toward their restitution payments, through work with C.R.E.W.

PINAL COUNTY

County Seat
FLORENCE

Population
186,795

Square Miles
5,386

JIPS Teams
3

Team Coverage
1,795



Pinal County Department of Juvenile Court Services operates 4 two-person teams, servicing every community in Pinal County.

Pinal County operates a weekend detention program, entitled H.O.P.E. (Helping Others Prosper through Encouragement). Juveniles may be assigned to this program at the request of their probation officer. The H.O.P.E. program is designed as an intermediate sanction as a response to technical violations of probation. The program is structured to provide a full day of programming which includes an education component, community service work and a varied amount of physical activity. H.O.P.E. strives to provide options to alternatives as it relates to crisis development, decision-making, drug abuse counseling, parenting, proper dietary consumption and character.

Pinal County has been actively involved in the development and implementation of the Juvenile Incentive Program. Funds were dedicated by the Juvenile Community Advisory Board to purchase items (games, food vouchers, CD player; DVD player and educational items) for this program. Probation officers are working closely with the probation youth in rewarding good behavior.

Pinal County is actively using the Electronic Monitoring program to assist with immediate and intermediate sanctions to address violations of probation. This program has also been a contributing factor to the low number of youth being placed in the juvenile detention center as a response to a probation violation.



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

County Seat
NOGALES

Population
39,325

Square Miles
1,246

JIPS Team
1

Team Coverage
1,246 square miles

Santa Cruz County diligently and faithfully adheres to, and equally enforces, the principles behind restorative justice: community protection, accountability (with an emphasis on restoration of victims), and competency development. For example, juveniles who are placed on probation and are ordered to pay restitution to the victim are directed by JIPS officers to participate in the Victim Restitution (VRP) program. This program was exclusively designed and implemented for the purpose of ensuring that victims in Santa Cruz County are made whole in an expeditious and consistent manner.

JIPS probationers directed to participate in the VRP must attend the program a minimum of four times per week. Transportation is provided by JIPS officers to different non-profit organizations (e.g., county and city parks, schools, churches, etc.) throughout the community to perform community service work. Each probationer earns \$7.00 per hour, and, in turn, all of the earnings are given to victims. Santa Cruz Juvenile Court is committed that all JIPS probationers make reparation to their victims.

YAVAPAI COUNTY

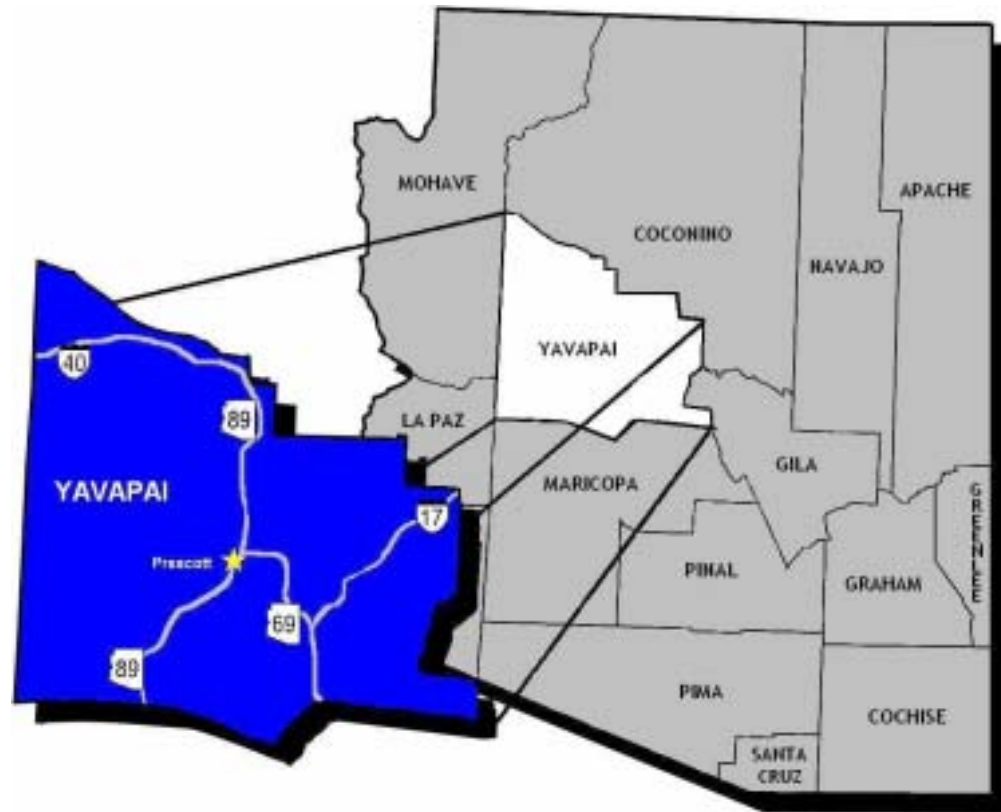
County Seat
PRESCOTT

Population
175,305

Square Miles
8,091

JIPS Teams
7 (1 person)

Team Coverage
1,175 square miles



Yavapai County began its Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in 1987 with 2 officers and averaged 8 probationers. One officer was assigned to the Prescott area or the western areas of Yavapai County and the other officer was assigned to the Verde Valley area, or eastern areas of Yavapai County. In the past 14 years, the number of JIPS officers has steadily increased. Currently there are 7 JIPS officers in Yavapai County; 3 in the eastern area and 4 in the western, supervising a maximum of 105 probationers. Each JIPS probation officer maintains their own caseload with an average of 13 probationers without the assistance of a surveillance officer.

Yavapai County Juvenile Probation strives to maintain the integrity of the JIPS supervision philosophy by supervising "at risk" juvenile offenders.

YUMA COUNTY

County Seat
YUMA

Population
165,280

Square Miles
5,522

JIPS Teams
7

Team Coverage
789 square miles



Yuma County JIPS prides itself on its collaborative approach to quality case supervision. Officers not only execute the mission of JIPS, but also invest in the community. By giving back to the community that supports the program, officers have created high levels of trust with the public and other agencies.

Yuma JIPS Officers are dedicated to assisting and educating the community. Officers have presented topics such as careers in probation, dangers of illegal drug use, gang education, and probation services available to juveniles, families, schools, and other community members.

The JIPS program has partnered with local law enforcement and collaboratively worked on numerous projects to reduce juvenile crime. Projects include “Operation Safe Crossing”, which is designed to divert juveniles from crossing the Mexico border on graduation night; providing officers to work the Yuma County Fair; and the Law Enforcement Halloween program sponsored by Yuma County Adult Probation to promote a safe Halloween.

Yuma JIPS is oftentimes the leader in bringing agencies together to determine better alternatives for rehabilitating youth. JIPS, however, is not only a leader in rehabilitation, but also strives to create programs that prevent youth from becoming high risk.

NEW CASES

SYNOPSIS

According to statute, only a youth who has been adjudicated delinquent may be ordered into the program. During FY05, 1,942 youth were placed on JIPS. Number of prior referrals and number of prior adjudications classify these youth. A *referral* is simply a piece of paper that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. It is called a referral because it is the official document that directs an individual to juvenile court. A wide range of infractions, from ‘5 Minutes Late on Curfew’ to ‘Assaults Against Person’ may be specified on this paper. No formal finding of guilt is included on a referral. *Adjudications*, on the other hand, are a formal finding of guilt; they are the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.

The offense for which a youth is placed on JIPS is commonly called the “instant offense.” Nine categories are utilized by the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS) to capture these data. These categories are consistent with the information contained in the Juveniles Processed data books published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division. *Please note, for aesthetic reasons, the titles in some of the graphs have been abbreviated (See page 25 for detailed information).*

The top three categories for instant offenses were Obstruction (37.0%), Felonies Against Property (24.8%) and Drugs (9.0%).

NEW CASES - Definition of Applicable Terms:

Citations/Administrative - Court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant. Identified as “Citations” on the following charts and tables.

Drugs: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Drugs” on the following charts and tables.

Misdemeanors Against Person - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Fight” on the following charts and tables.

Felonies Against Property - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses. Identified as “Grand Theft” on the following charts and tables.

Obstruction of Justice: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Obstruction” on the following charts and tables.

Public Peace: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Peace” on the following charts and tables.

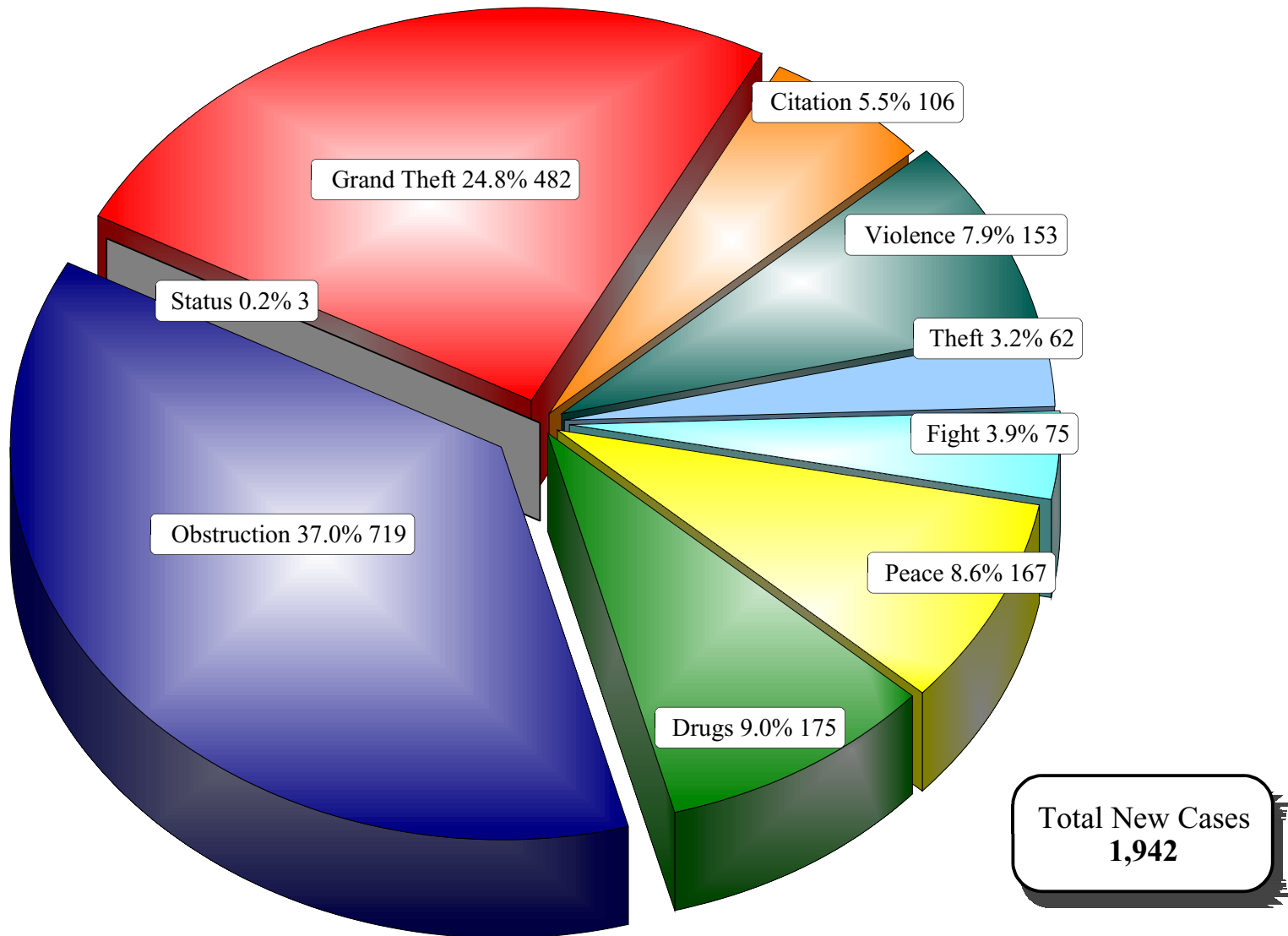
Status Offenses (incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming. Identified as “Status” on the following charts and tables.

Misdemeanors Against Property - Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors, Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Theft” on the following charts and tables.

Felonies Against a Person - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Violence” on the following charts and tables.

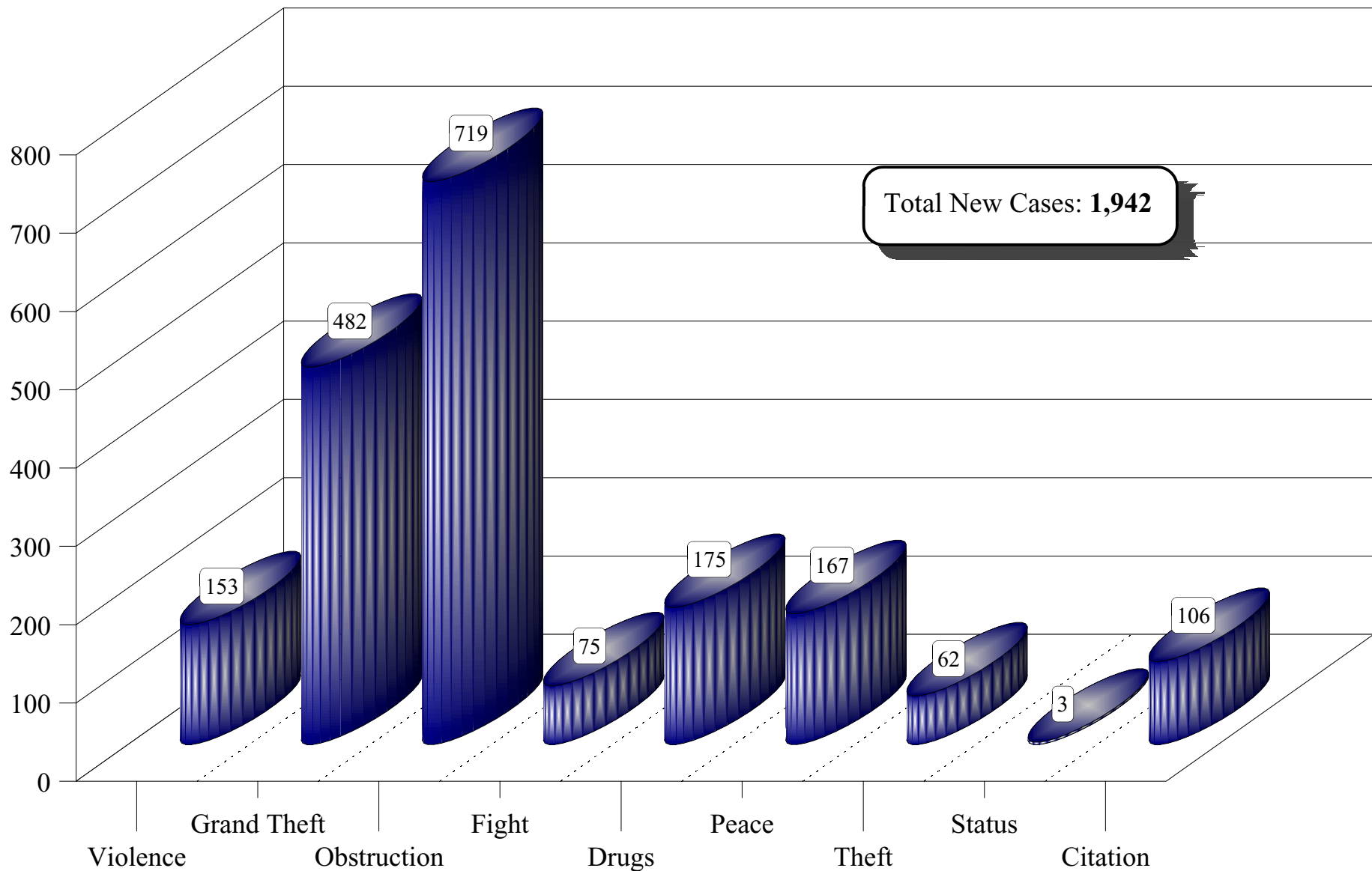
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

New Cases by Severity Type



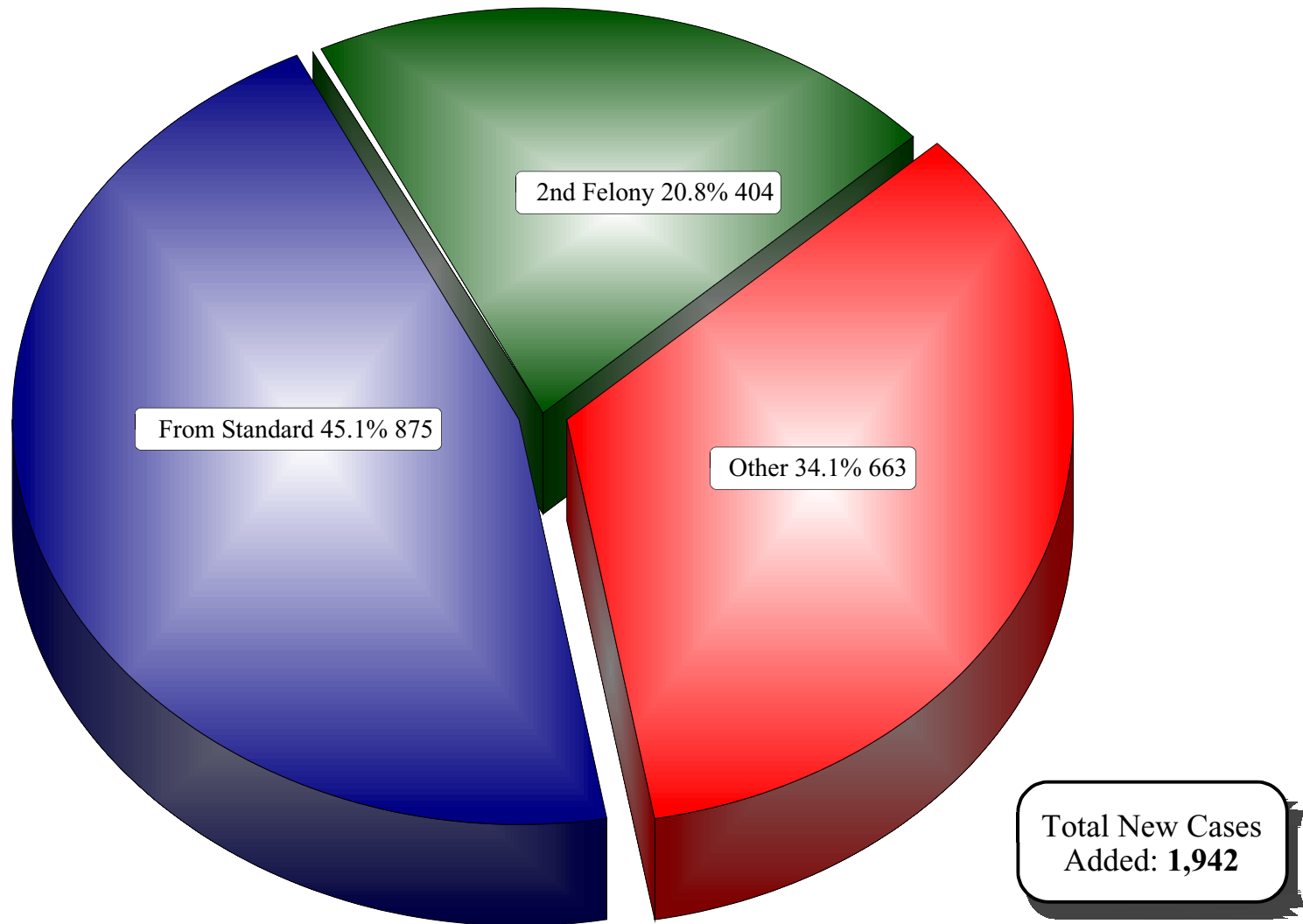
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

New Cases by Severity Type



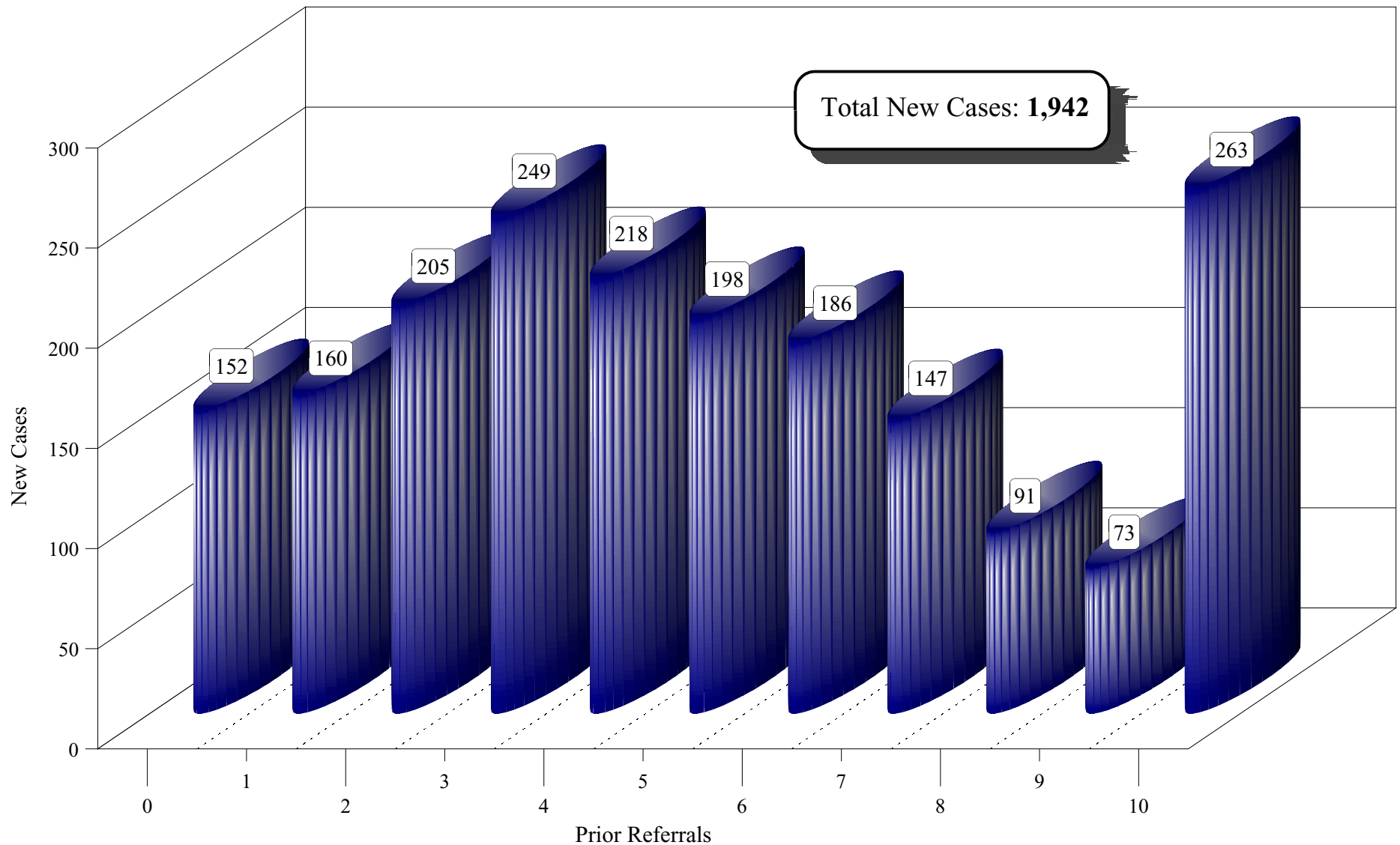
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

New Cases Added



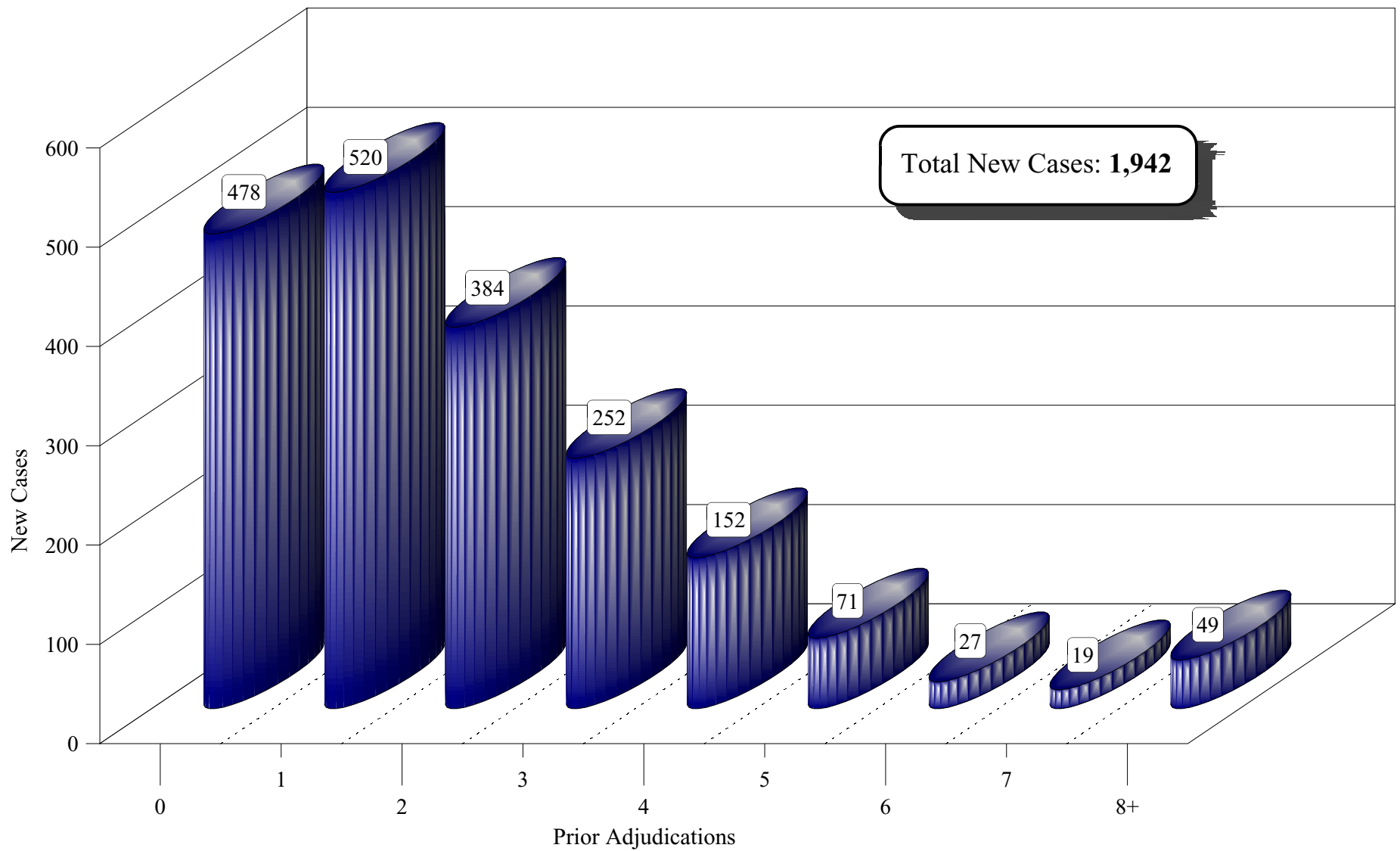
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

New Cases by Prior Referrals



JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

New Cases by Prior Adjudications



JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

New Cases by Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Apache	12	63.2%	7	36.8%	19
Cochise	57	81.4%	13	18.6%	70
Coconino	36	76.6%	11	23.4%	47
Gila	32	74.4%	11	25.6%	43
Graham	26	89.7%	3	10.3%	29
Greenlee	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7
LaPaz	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	8
Maricopa	691	85.6%	116	14.4%	807
Mohave	72	75.8%	23	24.2%	95
Navajo	40	80.0%	10	20.0%	50
Pima	323	86.8%	49	13.2%	372
Pinal	85	85.9%	14	14.1%	99
Santa Cruz	27	96.4%	1	3.6%	28
Yavapai	70	71.4%	28	28.6%	98
Yuma	129	75.9%	41	24.1%	170
Statewide	1,612	83.0%	330	17.0%	1,942

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

New Cases by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Citations		Total New Cases
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	3	15.8	3	15.8	7	36.8	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	2	10.5	19
Cochise	5	7.1	10	14.3	30	42.9	3	4.3	13	18.6	5	7.1	1	1.4	0	0.0	3	4.3	70
Coconino	0	0.0	8	17.0	18	38.3	0	0.0	5	10.6	12	25.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	8.5	47
Gila	6	14.0	11	25.6	8	18.6	3	7.0	7	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	18.6	43
Graham	4	13.8	6	20.7	11	37.9	1	3.4	3	10.3	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	3	10.3	29
Greenlee	1	14.3	0	0.0	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	8
Maricopa	44	5.5	257	31.8	248	30.7	32	4.0	63	7.8	84	10.4	45	5.6	0	0.0	34	4.2	807
Mohave	15	15.8	20	21.1	44	46.3	2	2.1	7	7.4	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.2	95
Navajo	5	10.0	4	8.0	26	52.0	4	8.0	3	6.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	6	12.0	50
Pima	43	11.6	105	28.2	126	33.9	19	5.1	42	11.3	25	6.7	4	1.1	0	0.0	8	2.2	372
Pinal	10	10.1	12	12.1	30	30.3	1	1.0	8	8.1	10	10.1	2	2.0	3	3.0	23	23.2	99
Santa Cruz	1	3.6	2	7.1	15	53.6	0	0.0	7	25.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	0	0.0	1	3.6	28
Yavapai	11	11.2	16	16.3	53	54.1	3	3.1	5	5.1	5	5.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	4	4.1	98
Yuma	5	2.9	26	15.3	98	57.6	5	2.9	11	6.5	19	11.2	4	2.4	0	0.0	2	1.2	170
Statewide	153	7.9	482	24.8	719	37.0	75	3.9	175	9.0	167	8.6	62	3.2	3	0.2	106	5.5	1,942

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

New Cases Added

	2nd Felony		From Standard		Other ¹		Total New Cases Added
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	5.3	7	36.8	11	57.9	19
Cochise	4	5.7	43	61.4	23	32.9	70
Coconino	4	8.5	27	57.4	16	34.0	47
Gila	2	4.7	19	44.2	22	51.2	43
Graham	10	34.5	6	20.7	13	44.8	29
Greenlee	0	0.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	4	50.0	4	50.0	8
Maricopa	206	25.5	333	41.3	268	33.2	807
Mohave	9	9.5	53	55.8	33	34.7	95
Navajo	2	4.0	34	68.0	14	28.0	50
Pima	143	38.4	125	33.6	104	28.0	372
Pinal	3	3.0	44	44.4	52	52.5	99
Santa Cruz	1	3.6	21	75.0	6	21.4	28
Yavapai	11	11.2	57	58.2	30	30.6	98
Yuma	8	4.7	99	58.2	63	37.1	170
Statewide	404	20.8	875	45.1	663	34.1	1,942

¹ Other includes juveniles transferred from another jurisdiction and those not previously on standard probation.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

New Cases by Prior Referral

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	2	10.5	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	11	57.9	19
Cochise	2	2.9	3	4.3	3	4.3	10	14.3	6	8.6	7	10.0	8	11.4	8	11.4	3	4.3	2	2.9	18	25.7	70
Coconino	8	17.0	2	4.3	4	8.5	2	4.3	4	8.5	1	2.1	4	8.5	3	6.4	3	6.4	1	2.1	15	31.9	47
Gila	4	9.3	5	11.6	4	9.3	6	14.0	5	11.6	2	4.7	8	18.6	3	7.0	1	2.3	2	4.7	3	7.0	43
Graham	2	6.9	5	17.2	0	0.0	1	3.4	3	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9	2	6.9	6	20.7	8	27.6	29
Greenlee	1	14.3	0	0.0	4	57.1	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
Maricopa	60	7.4	73	9.0	94	11.6	131	16.2	114	14.1	96	11.9	74	9.2	58	7.2	35	4.3	22	2.7	50	6.2	807
Mohave	9	9.5	13	13.7	11	11.6	11	11.6	18	18.9	6	6.3	6	6.3	6	6.3	3	3.2	5	5.3	7	7.4	95
Navajo	1	2.0	2	4.0	6	12.0	5	10.0	8	16.0	9	18.0	7	14.0	3	6.0	2	4.0	3	6.0	4	8.0	50
Pima	18	4.8	29	7.8	34	9.1	39	10.5	28	7.5	38	10.2	32	8.6	33	8.9	16	4.3	20	5.4	85	22.8	372
Pinal	14	14.1	12	12.1	13	13.1	11	11.1	5	5.1	7	7.1	14	14.1	6	6.1	5	5.1	2	2.0	10	10.1	99
Santa Cruz	4	14.3	0	0.0	3	10.7	1	3.6	6	21.4	1	3.6	5	17.9	5	17.9	2	7.1	0	0.0	1	3.6	28
Yavapai	13	13.3	6	6.1	10	10.2	11	11.2	10	10.2	8	8.2	9	9.2	7	7.1	9	9.2	5	5.1	10	10.2	98
Yuma	13	7.6	8	4.7	17	10.0	18	10.6	9	5.3	22	12.9	18	10.6	12	7.1	8	4.7	4	2.4	41	24.1	170
Statewide	152	7.8	160	8.2	205	10.6	249	12.8	218	11.2	198	10.2	186	9.6	147	7.6	91	4.7	73	3.8	263	13.5	1,942

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

New Cases by Prior Adjudications

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10 +		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	4	21.1	5	26.3	5	26.3	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19
Cochise	17	24.3	26	37.1	18	25.7	4	5.7	3	4.3	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	70
Coconino	15	31.9	6	12.8	9	19.1	7	14.9	3	6.4	4	8.5	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	47
Gila	9	20.9	20	46.5	11	25.6	2	4.7	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43
Graham	4	13.8	5	17.2	2	6.9	6	20.7	6	20.7	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	3	10.3	29
Greenlee	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	2	25.0	4	50.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
Maricopa	202	25.0	210	26.0	164	20.3	121	15.0	65	8.1	25	3.1	9	1.1	8	1.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	807
Mohave	25	26.3	49	51.6	14	14.7	5	5.3	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	95
Navajo	7	14.0	21	42.0	16	32.0	4	8.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50
Pima	89	23.9	68	18.3	62	16.7	53	14.2	37	9.9	27	7.3	13	3.5	4	1.1	7	1.9	6	1.6	6	1.6	372
Pinal	35	35.4	37	37.4	20	20.2	6	6.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	99
Santa Cruz	4	14.3	5	17.9	6	21.4	5	17.9	6	21.4	2	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
Yavapai	24	24.5	27	27.6	25	25.5	6	6.1	8	8.2	5	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	98
Yuma	38	22.4	33	19.4	31	18.2	28	16.5	18	10.6	5	2.9	2	1.2	6	3.5	1	0.6	2	1.2	6	3.5	170
Statewide	478	24.6	520	26.8	384	19.8	252	13.0	152	7.8	71	3.7	27	1.4	19	1.0	13	0.7	9	0.5	17	0.9	1,942

CONTACTS

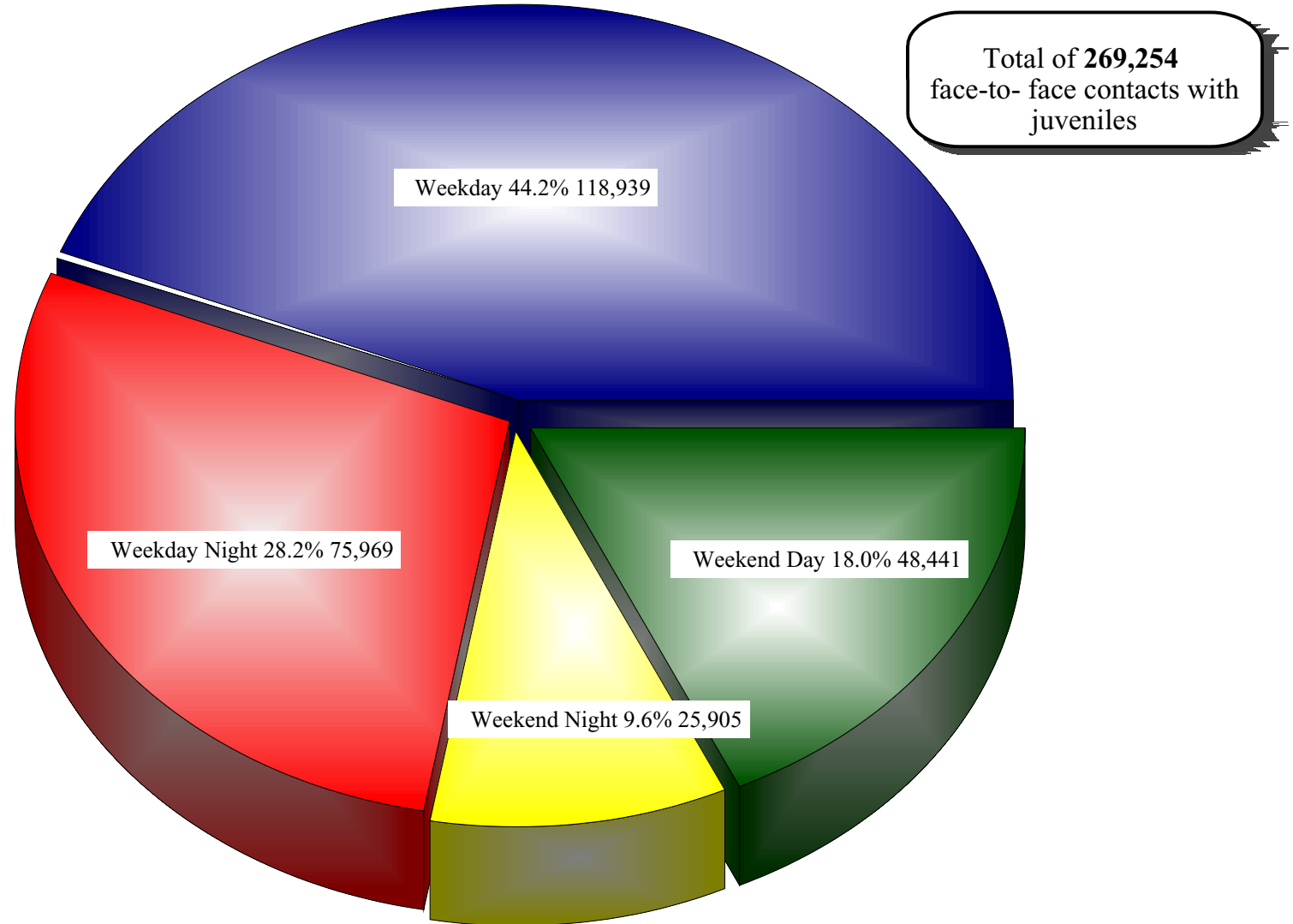
SYNOPSIS

A.R.S. §8-353 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 stipulate the number of face-to-face contacts which must occur between the juvenile and the JIPS officers on a weekly basis. The level of supervision dictates the number of weekly contacts. Level I requires four weekly contacts, Level II requires two contacts, and Level III requires one contact. The decreasing level of contact is proportionate to the program compliance behavior of the youth. Ancillary contacts with parents, school, employment and treatment providers are also required.

This section contains a graph, which shows when the contact with youth took place. Since youth are to be involved in structured activities during the day, surveillance during night hours is an important program component. For the year, 46.0% of the contacts with youth occurred after 6:00pm.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

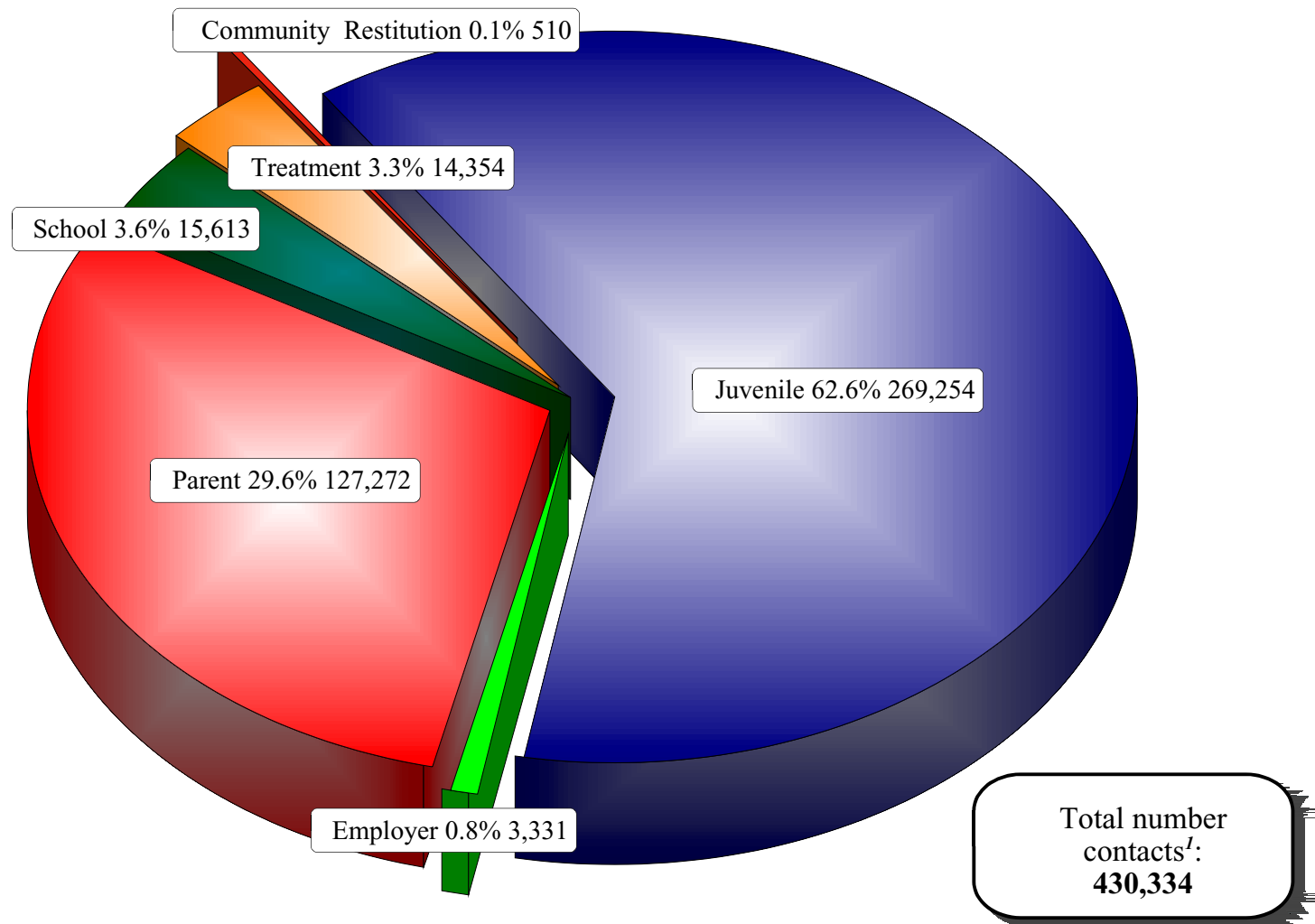


Weekday = Monday - Friday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Weeknight = Monday - Thursday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

Contacts by Person Seen



1 Over 21,000 phone contacts not included.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

	Weekday	Weekday Night	Weekend Day	Weekend Night	Total
Apache	1,429	358	75	703	2,565
Cochise	7,629	1,541	412	916	10,498
Coconino	4,396	1,560	891	704	7,551
Gila	3,705	803	194	194	4,896
Graham	1,210	931	44	151	2,336
Greenlee	624	310	17	189	1,140
LaPaz	481	133	116	93	823
Maricopa	35,817	20,188	11,706	16,422	84,133
Mohave	10,716	2,889	1,249	635	15,489
Navajo	2,569	465	582	1,026	4,642
Pima	22,400	29,191	3,667	17,183	72,441
Pinal	8,598	4,159	1,549	2,043	16,349
Santa Cruz	2,528	1,571	639	663	5,401
Yavapai	6,638	1,189	770	950	9,547
Yuma	10,199	10,681	3,994	6,569	31,443
Statewide	118,939	75,969	25,905	48,441	269,254

Weekday = Monday - Friday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weeknight = Monday - Thursday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Contacts Summary

	Juvenile		Phone	School	Employer	Treatment	Comm. Restitution	Parent	Total
	Office	Field							
Apache	92	2,473	12	238	6	16	0	881	3,718
Cochise	5,050	5,448	675	539	128	210	10	4,218	16,278
Coconino	1,286	6,265	458	379	22	372	0	2,356	11,138
Gila	1,630	3,266	306	283	19	56	40	1,468	7,068
Graham	505	1,831	13	78	2	127	0	510	3,066
Greenlee	439	701	54	32	0	41	7	614	1,888
LaPaz	168	655	40	79	33	6	2	155	1,138
Maricopa	10,841	73,292	12,128	7,470	1,959	5,993	68	62,684	174,435
Mohave	884	14,605	242	573	6	335	21	3,391	20,057
Navajo	1,321	3,321	78	95	14	36	6	882	5,753
Pima	8,042	64,399	2,443	1,447	578	2,975	75	28,746	108,705
Pinal	961	15,388	1,545	870	108	657	72	4,017	23,618
Santa Cruz	2,036	3,365	240	754	145	933	0	2,564	10,037
Yavapai	1,668	7,879	322	1,366	220	524	33	3,774	15,786
Yuma	2,672	28,771	2,900	1410	91	2,073	176	11,012	49,105
Statewide	37,595	231,659	21,456	15,613	3,331	14,354	510	127,272	451,790

ACTIVITY

SYNOPSIS

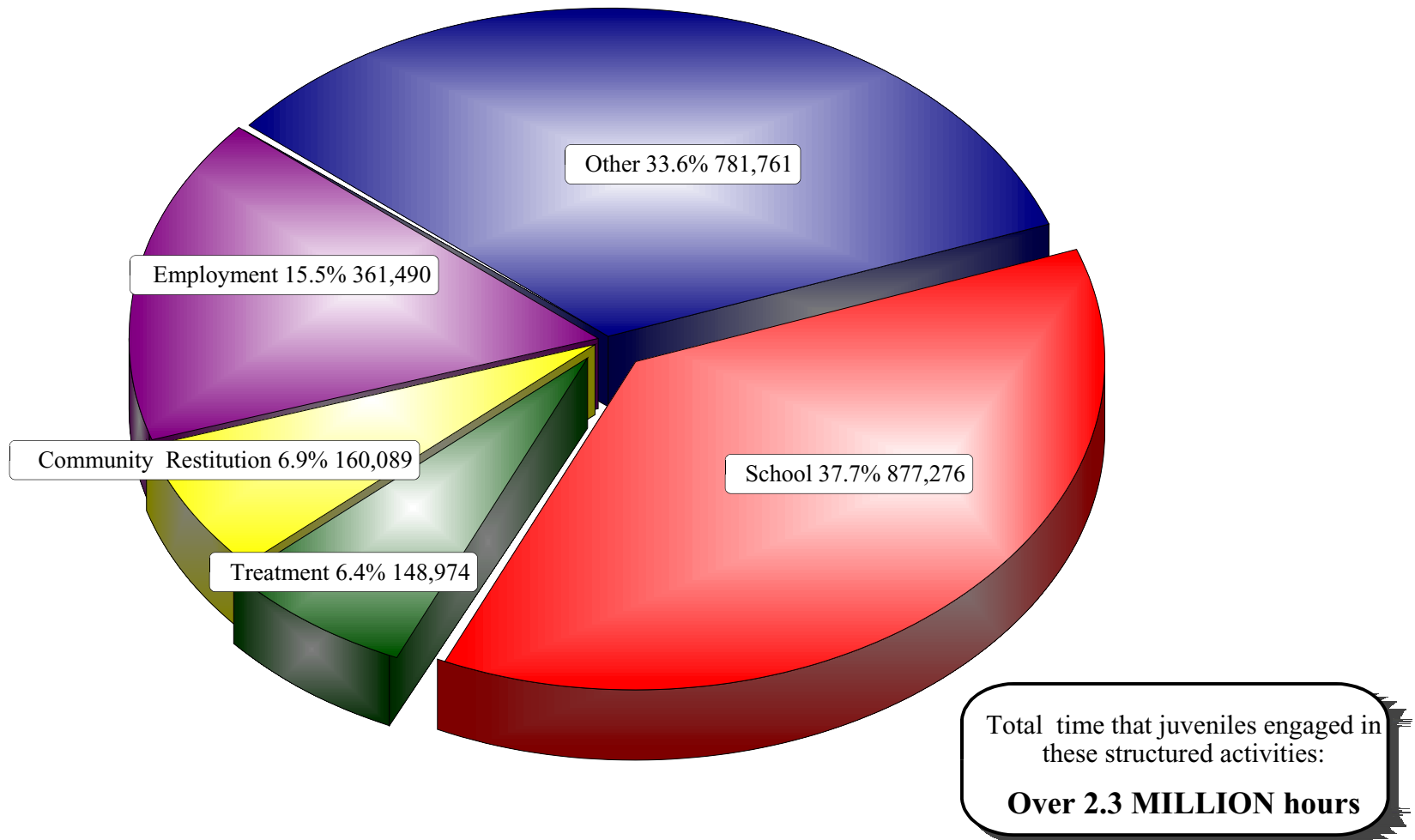
JIPS emphasizes highly structured activity and requires holding juveniles assigned to JIPS accountable for how they are spending their time. A.R.S. ' 8-352 requires youth on JIPS to be involved in 32 hours of structured activity per week. The data in this section quantify the hours JIPS youth spent in structured activities.

Community Restitution consists of unpaid work at an approved work site in the community. School and employment are self explanatory, as is treatment. The Other category includes time spent in detention, activities approved by the probation officer, parental supervision time and other unique situations such as attending out of state funerals for family members. The purpose of the 32-hour requirement is (1) to structure acceptable activity for youth and (2) to hold youth accountable for how they spend their time. The emphasis in JIPS is on education and over 38% of the reported hours fall into that category. National research indicates that education and completion of high school or a GED are positive indicators of a successful, law-abiding future.

This section also contains data on drug tests. Again, the statutes and administrative code that provide the direction for JIPS are very strong on monitoring compliance with the terms of probation. A standard condition of JIPS is no illegal drug usage; the drug test is the compliance tool for this stipulation. There are many types of drug tests, the most frequently used in JIPS are the urine test and the breathalyzer test. Urine can be tested for a specific substance or for a wide spectrum of substances. The breathalyzer test is strictly for alcohol.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

*32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity**



ARS mandates that JIPS youth spend at least 32 hours per week in structured activities. These data track compliance with this requirement.

*Reported hours are rounded.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity

	School	Employment	Treatment	Community Restitution	Other	Total Hours
Apache	7,263.0	5,712.5	237.0	1,247.0	8,622.0	23,081.5
Cochise	29,201.0	18,809.0	4,398.5	17,230.5	24,954.0	94,593.0
Coconino	23,141.5	7,360.0	3,344.5	713.5	24,585.5	59,145.0
Gila	19,201.5	6,194.0	4,354.5	4,617.5	9,101.0	43,468.5
Graham	14,270.0	3,578.0	380.0	947.0	15,934.0	35,109.0
Greenlee	6,415.0	1,009.0	803.0	1,521.0	4,344.0	14,092.0
LaPaz	3,338.0	2,120.0	2,848.0	361.5	2,856.5	11,524.0
Maricopa	247,401.0	117,552.0	44,519.0	31,226.0	326,987.0	767,685.0
Mohave	60,715.0	32,550.0	15,058.0	10,224.0	51,055.0	169,602.0
Navajo	22,871.5	7,723.5	2,883.0	5,106.5	13,931.5	52,516.0
Pima	198,582.0	70,845.0	21,637.0	26,929.0	119,242.0	437,235.0
Pinal	44,718.0	21,476.0	26,699.0	22,919.0	44,284.0	160,096.0
Santa Cruz	18,620.0	8,708.0	2,430.0	1,508.5	27,377.5	58,644.0
Yavapai	56,528.0	24,926.0	7,353.0	5,404.5	28,539.0	122,750.5
Yuma	125,010.0	32,927.0	12,029.4	30,133.6	79,947.5	280,047.5
Statewide	877,275.5	361,490.0	148,973.9	160,089.1	781,760.5	2,329,589.0

Reported values are actual hours.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Drug Tests

	# Administered	# Positive	# Negative	Drug Free Rate
Apache	1,212	28	1,184	97.7%
Cochise	1,461	334	1,127	77.1%
Coconino	424	141	283	66.7%
Gila	503	28	475	94.4%
Graham	74	34	40	54.1%
Greenlee	75	10	65	86.7%
LaPaz	171	9	162	94.7%
Maricopa	10,426	1,723	8,703	83.5%
Mohave	1,696	199	1,497	88.3%
Navajo	171	3	168	98.2%
Pima	3,145	162	2,983	94.8%
Pinal	866	114	752	86.8%
Santa Cruz	596	56	540	90.6%
Yavapai	2,066	101	1,965	95.1%
Yuma	9,722	194	9,528	98.0%
Statewide	32,608	3,136	29,472	90.4%

FINANCIAL

SYNOPSIS

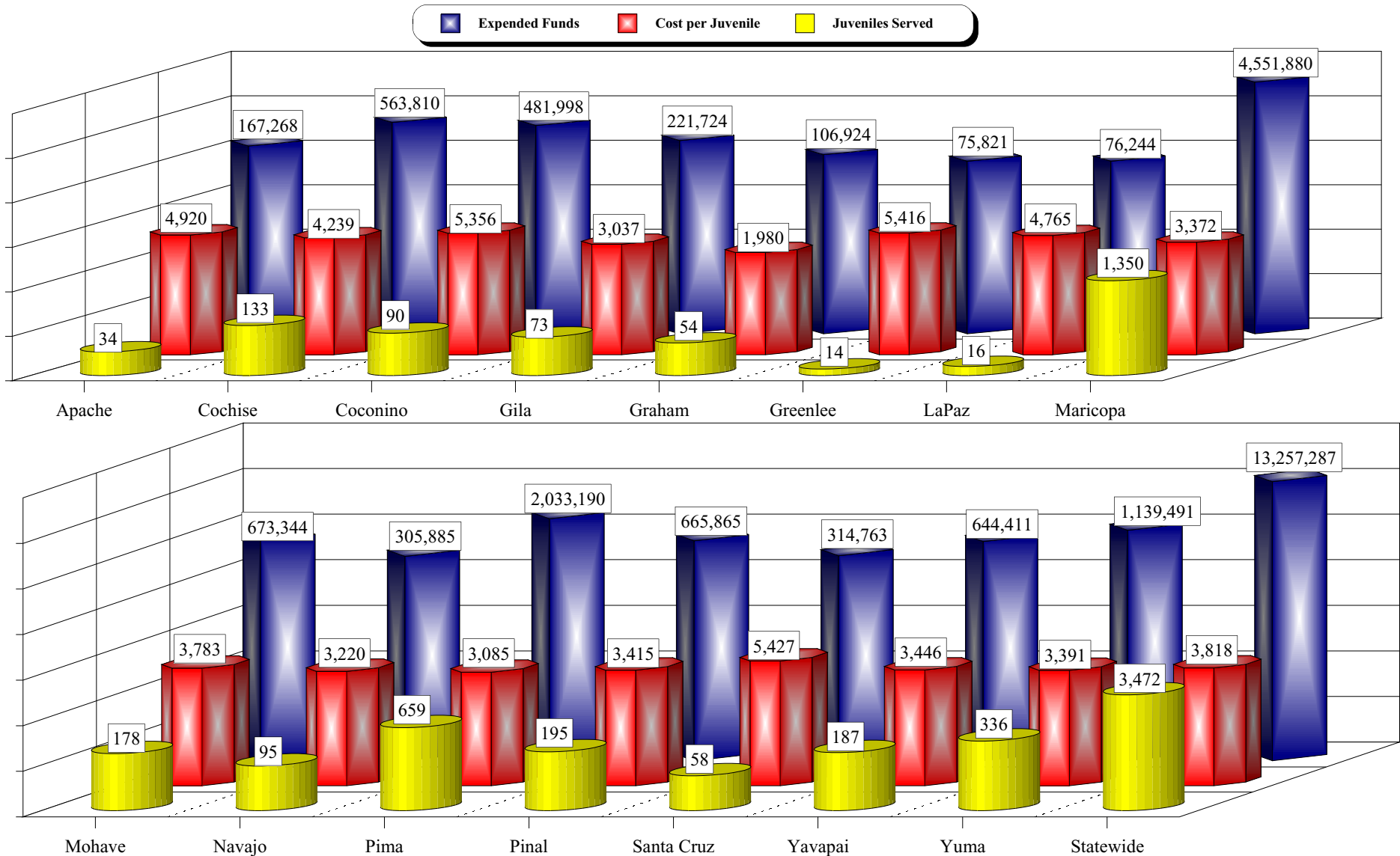
The graph on page 47 describes the cost per juvenile served for each of the 15 probation departments, as well as the cost per youth served for the state, based on actual expenditures. Variances among departments exist, both in number of youth served and, correspondingly, in cost per youth served. For example, cost per youth served is typically higher in smaller departments.

The term *retained*, on page 48, is defined as those dollars which are not disbursed to the individual departments, but are used for projects that benefit JIPS Statewide. JOLTS, officer training and officer safety are a few examples of such expenditures. The budget section reflects funds expended by each department in providing services to youth.

Administrative funds are used by the Juvenile Justice Services Division to administer the JIPS program. Administrative costs accounted for 4.0% of the FY05 expenditures.

JIPS Statewide Data - FY 05

Cost per Juvenile



Cost per Juvenile based on number of Juveniles Served.

Statewide Expenditures include admin. & retained costs.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Increases (and Decreases) Over FY04

	EXPENDED FUNDS				JUVENILES SERVED				COST PER JUVENILE SERVED			
	FY04	FY05	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY04	FY05	# Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY04	FY05	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)
Apache	\$175,541	\$167,268	(\$8,274)	(4.7)%	39	34	(5)	(12.8)%	\$4,501	\$4,920	\$419	9.3%
Cochise	\$517,977	\$563,810	\$45,833	8.8%	168	133	(35)	(20.8)%	\$3,083	\$4,239	\$1,156	37.5%
Coconino	\$407,156	\$481,998	\$74,842	18.4%	93	90	(3)	(3.2)%	\$4,378	\$5,356	\$978	22.3%
Gila	\$223,176	\$221,724	(\$1,452)	(0.7)%	70	73	3	4.3%	\$3,188	\$3,037	(\$151)	(4.7)%
Graham	\$105,849	\$106,924	\$1,075	1.0%	67	54	(13)	(19.4)%	\$1,580	\$1,980	\$400	25.3%
Greenlee	\$71,366	\$75,821	\$4,455	6.2%	16	14	(2)	(12.5)%	\$4,460	\$5,416	\$955	21.4%
LaPaz	\$68,493	\$76,244	\$7,751	11.3%	15	16	1	6.7%	\$4,566	\$4,765	\$199	4.4%
Maricopa	\$4,474,040	\$4,551,880	\$77,840	1.7%	1,326	1,350	24	1.8%	\$3,374	\$3,372	(\$2)	(0.1)%
Mohave	\$660,112	\$673,344	\$13,232	2.0%	174	178	4	2.3%	\$3,794	\$3,783	(\$11)	(0.3)%
Navajo	\$319,661	\$305,885	(\$13,776)	(4.3)%	107	95	(12)	(11.2)%	\$2,987	\$3,220	\$232	7.8%
Pima	\$2,109,196	\$2,033,190	(\$76,006)	(3.6)%	683	659	(24)	(3.5)%	\$3,088	\$3,085	(\$3)	(0.1)%
Pinal	\$651,178	\$665,865	\$14,687	2.3%	237	195	(42)	(17.7)%	\$2,748	\$3,415	\$667	24.3%
Santa Cruz	\$305,283	\$314,763	\$9,481	3.1%	61	58	(3)	(4.9)%	\$5,005	\$5,427	\$422	8.4%
Yavapai	\$621,459	\$644,411	\$22,951	3.7%	195	187	(8)	(4.1)%	\$3,187	\$3,446	\$259	8.1%
Yuma	\$1,006,776	\$1,139,491	\$132,715	13.2%	338	336	(2)	(0.6)%	\$2,979	\$3,391	\$413	13.9%
Subtotal	\$11,717,263	\$12,022,618	\$305,355	2.6%	3,589	3,472	(117)	(3.3)%	\$3,265	\$3,463	\$198	6.1%
Retained	\$942,411	\$732,529	(\$209,882)	(22.3)%								
Admin.	\$491,673	\$502,141	\$10,467	2.1%								
Statewide	\$13,151,347	\$13,257,287	\$105,940	0.8%	3,589	3,472	(117)	(3.3)%	\$3,341	\$3,818	\$477	14.3%

SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS

SYNOPSIS

Of the 3,472 youth who were in the program during FY05, 1,862 were again referred to the court while in the program during the reporting period. The ratio of these two figures is called the *subsequent referral* rate, and for FY05 the rate was 53.6%. The majority of these subsequent referrals were for violations of probation (Obstruction).

The proportion of offense severities among youth who enter the program for the first time are very different from those of juveniles already on JIPS who are subsequently referred while in the program. For example, 49.3% of all subsequent referrals were for Obstruction, while this category accounted for only 37.0% of all new cases (*compare charts on pages 27 and 33*). These observations are consistent with national trends regarding juvenile intensive probation programs.

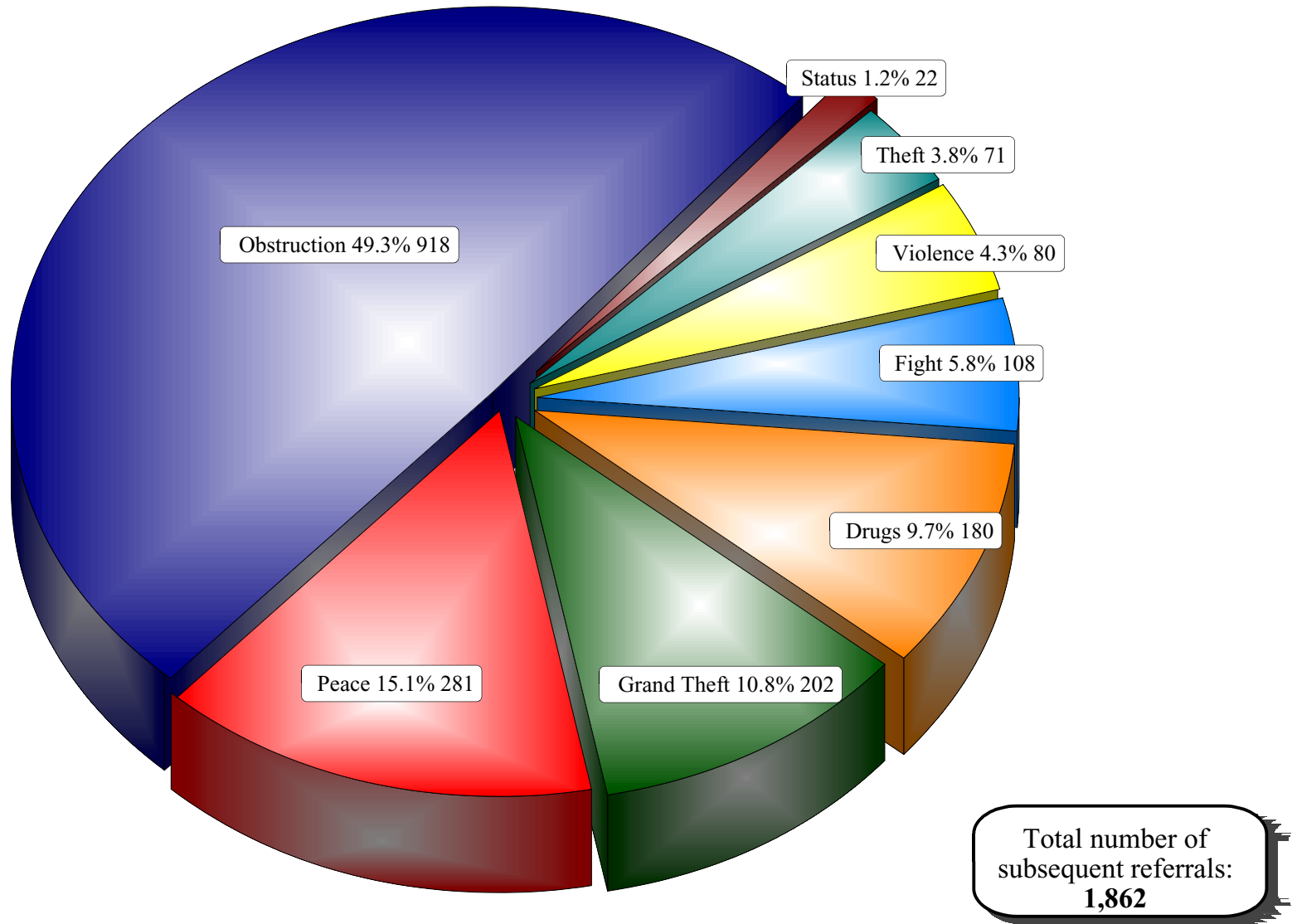
The reason for the shift in the proportion of offense severities is twofold. First, the more one sees an individual, the more one is likely to spot infractions. Second, and less obvious, the severity of infractions, by percentage, will generally decrease over time due to increased vigilance. An example often used to explain this shift is traffic violations. Most of us would be more likely to receive traffic citations if we were watched more closely each time we drove, especially if we were ticketed each time we drove one mile per hour over the speed limit. In the same way, youth on the JIPS program are more likely to be cited for small infractions, like Obstruction. In some departments, JIPS youth are referred to the court if they miss a day of school, if they are five minutes late getting home, or if they skip a day of work. Within the broader context, these activities are not as severe as criminal activities such as assaults or shoplifting. However, they all fall into the category of offenses and are captured by the JOLTS system as such.

The top three offense categories for subsequent referrals were Obstruction (49.3%), Peace (15.1%) and Grand Theft (10.8%). These three categories account for approximately 75% of all referrals by youth in the program during FY05.

The terminology used in this section is the same as that used in the 'New Cases' section. Please refer to page 25.

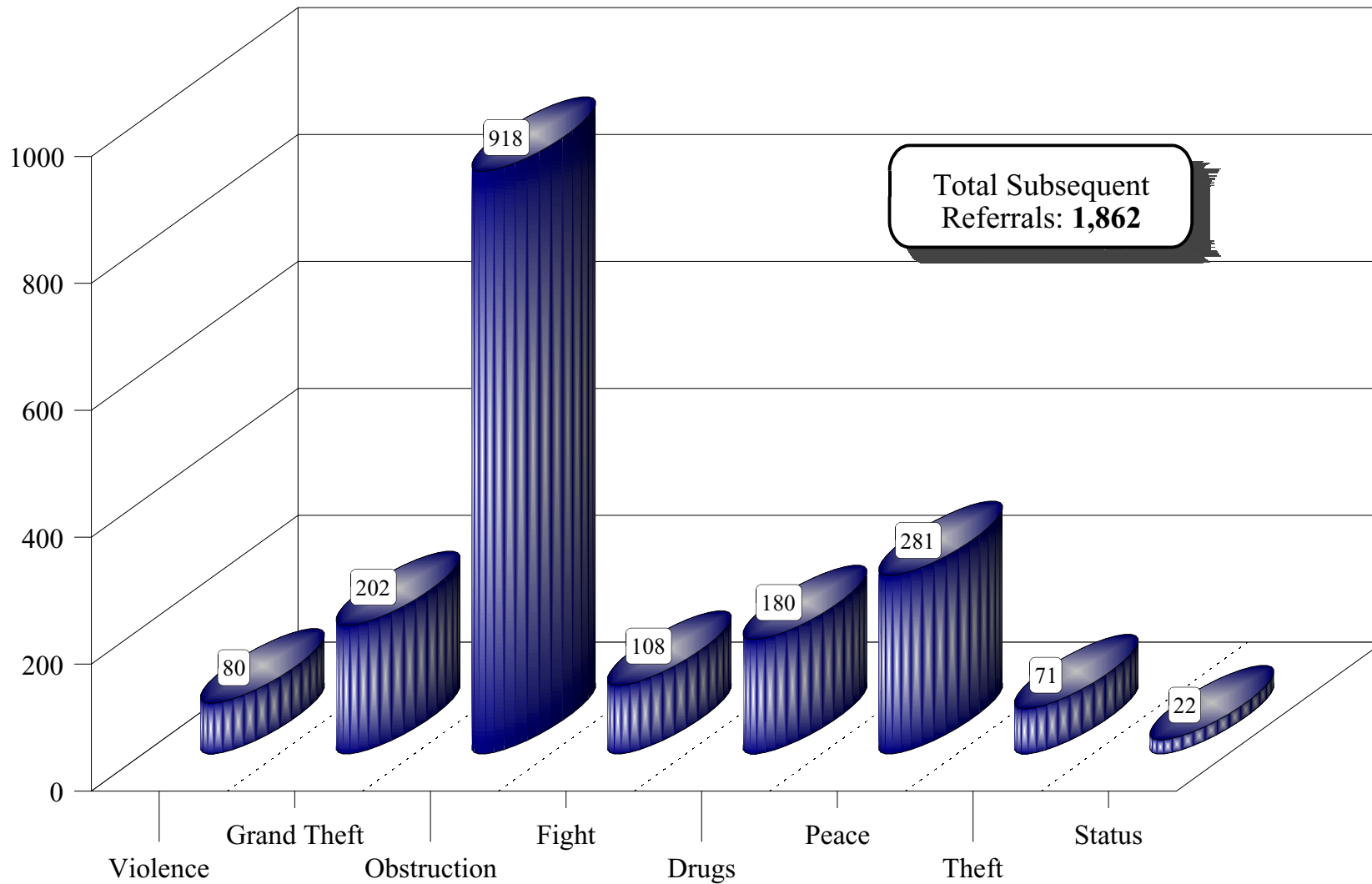
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type



JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type



JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Total Subsequent Referrals #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Apache	0	0.0	2	13.3	6	40.0	1	6.7	2	13.3	4	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Cochise	2	2.4	7	8.3	29	34.5	11	13.1	13	15.5	19	22.6	2	2.4	1	1.2	84
Coconino	5	8.8	6	10.5	10	17.5	4	7.0	14	24.6	17	29.8	1	1.8	0	0.0	57
Gila	3	9.1	0	0.0	20	60.6	3	9.1	2	6.1	5	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	33
Graham	2	10.5	4	21.1	6	31.6	2	10.5	1	5.3	1	5.3	3	15.8	0	0.0	19
Greenlee	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	1	14.3	0	0.0	4	57.1	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Maricopa	31	4.6	102	15.2	356	53.1	27	4.0	44	6.6	76	11.3	26	3.9	9	1.3	671
Mohave	9	10.5	11	12.8	29	33.7	4	4.7	7	8.1	18	20.9	7	8.1	1	1.2	86
Navajo	0	0.0	3	9.4	11	34.4	2	6.3	5	15.6	11	34.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	32
Pima	6	1.6	31	8.2	198	52.4	25	6.6	50	13.2	47	12.4	15	4.0	6	1.6	378
Pinal	7	5.7	11	8.9	67	54.5	9	7.3	12	9.8	13	10.6	4	3.3	0	0.0	123
Santa Cruz	3	8.8	2	5.9	8	23.5	1	2.9	7	20.6	11	32.4	1	2.9	1	2.9	34
Yavapai	3	3.3	10	11.1	41	45.6	5	5.6	8	8.9	17	18.9	2	2.2	4	4.4	90
Yuma	8	3.5	13	5.8	127	56.2	14	6.2	13	5.8	42	18.6	9	4.0	0	0.0	226
Statewide	80	4.3	202	10.8	918	49.3	108	5.8	180	9.7	281	15.1	71	3.8	22	1.2	1,862

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Subsequent Referral Data for Youth Served

	Total Served	Non Subsequent Referrals ¹		Subsequent Referrals	
	#	#	%	#	%
Apache	34	19	55.9%	15	44.1%
Cochise	133	49	36.8%	84	63.2%
Coconino	90	33	36.7%	57	63.3%
Gila	73	40	54.8%	33	45.2%
Graham	54	35	64.8%	19	35.2%
Greenlee	14	7	50.0%	7	50.0%
LaPaz	16	9	56.3%	7	43.8%
Maricopa	1,350	679	50.3%	671	49.7%
Mohave	178	92	51.7%	86	48.3%
Navajo	95	63	66.3%	32	33.7%
Pima	659	281	42.6%	378	57.4%
Pinal	195	72	36.9%	123	63.1%
Santa Cruz	58	24	41.4%	34	58.6%
Yavapai	187	97	51.9%	90	48.1%
Yuma	336	110	32.7%	226	67.3%
Statewide	3,472	1,610	46.4%	1,862	53.6%

1 - Reflects the number of juveniles that did not have a subsequent referral

CASES CLOSED

SYNOPSIS

When a youth is released from the program, their case under JIPS is considered closed. A juvenile can be released from JIPS for seven reasons. The phrases used to identify these reasons are: ***Released from Probation, Turned 18, Committed to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), Transferred to Adult Court, Released to Regular Probation, Transferred to Another Jurisdiction*** and ***Other Closures***.

Closures from the program are viewed as successful or unsuccessful. Two categories are considered unsuccessful closures: ***Committed to ADJC*** and ***Transferred to Adult Court***. Youth in these categories were terminated from JIPS due to a subsequent offense. A main focus of JIPS is to prevent future criminal activity, so such cases are viewed as unsuccessful closures. Note that the majority of youth who re-offend remain in JIPS because their infractions are not severe enough to merit being sent to ADJC or to adult court.

Successful closures are defined as youth that are released from the program because they have no charges pending against them, and because they are exhibiting law-abiding behavior. These categories are considered successful closures: ***Released to Regular Probation, Turned 18, and Released from Probation***.

Just because a JIPS case is closed does not necessarily mean that the individual is released from court jurisdiction. ***Released to Regular Probation*** is considered a successful closure because the juvenile earned release from JIPS to standard probation.

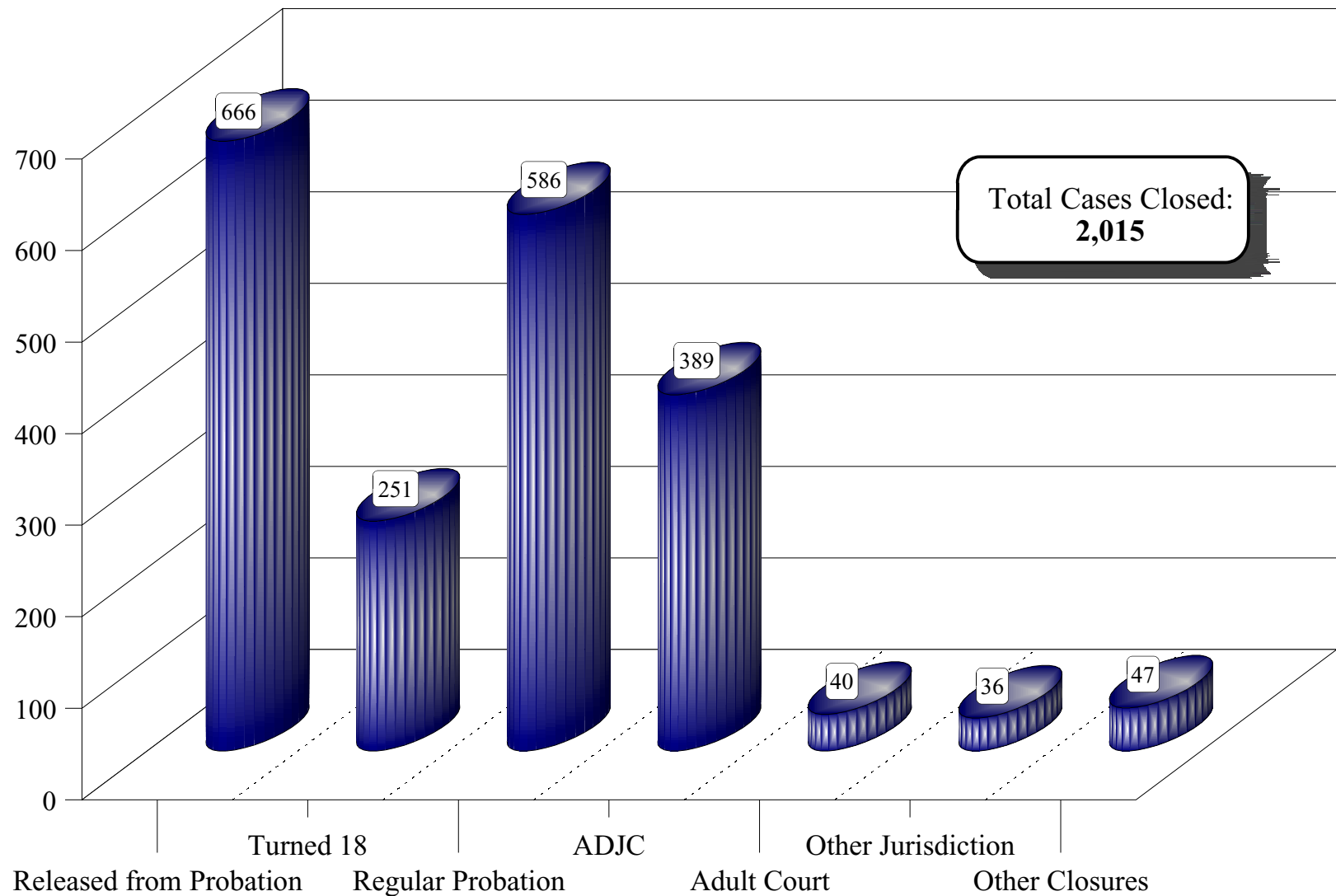
Upon their 18th birthday, according to Arizona law, an individual reaches the age of majority and becomes an adult. Consequently, that individual is no longer considered a juvenile, and is not legally under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. ***Turned 18*** is included in the successful category because the youth refrained from committing any subsequent offenses prior to turning 18. If the youth had a new referral prior to turning 18, he or she would be listed under a different closure category.

Released from Probation means the juvenile met all the requirements of the program and was released from court jurisdiction.

Graphs depicting both the number and percentage of positive case outcomes for the last ten years of the program can be found on pages 4 and 5 of this report.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 05

Outcomes of Cases Closed



JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Outcomes of Cases Closed

	Released From Probation		Turned 18		Released to Regular Probation		Committed to ADJC		Transferred to Adult Court		Transferred to Another Jurisdiction		Other Closures		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Apache	4	17.4	9	39.1	1	4.3	6	26.1	0	0.0	1	4.3	2	8.7	23
Cochise	36	39.1	13	14.1	28	30.4	8	8.7	2	2.2	1	1.1	4	4.3	92
Coconino	12	20.3	7	11.9	14	23.7	23	39.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	3.4	59
Gila	23	48.9	1	2.1	15	31.9	4	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	8.5	47
Graham	12	33.3	7	19.4	10	27.8	3	8.3	0	0.0	1	2.8	3	8.3	36
Greenlee	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
LaPaz	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	3	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	9
Maricopa	125	16.0	98	12.5	292	37.4	213	27.3	33	4.2	16	2.0	4	0.5	781
Mohave	29	33.7	15	17.4	12	14.0	22	25.6	1	1.2	4	4.7	3	3.5	86
Navajo	23	51.1	8	17.8	9	20.0	3	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.4	45
Pima	190	45.3	25	6.0	147	35.1	48	11.5	0	0.0	3	0.7	6	1.4	419
Pinal	56	58.9	2	2.1	3	3.2	19	20.0	3	3.2	1	1.1	11	11.6	95
Santa Cruz	14	43.8	12	37.5	1	3.1	2	6.3	1	3.1	1	3.1	1	3.1	32
Yavapai	46	43.8	22	21.0	13	12.4	17	16.2	0	0.0	6	5.7	1	1.0	105
Yuma	89	49.2	29	16.0	41	22.7	18	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.2	181
Statewide	666	33.1	251	12.5	586	29.1	389	19.3	40	2.0	36	1.8	47	2.3	2,015

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Cases Closed – Successful Outcomes

	Total Terminations #	SUCCESFUL OUTCOMES			Successful Outcomes Totals Total %	
		Released from Probation #	Released to Standard Probation #	Turned 18 #		
Apache	23	4	1	9	14	60.87%
Cochise	92	36	28	13	77	83.70%
Coconino	59	12	14	7	33	55.93%
Gila	47	23	15	1	39	82.98%
Graham	36	12	10	7	29	80.56%
Greenlee	5	3	0	2	5	100.00%
LaPaz	9	4	0	1	5	55.56%
Maricopa	781	125	292	98	515	65.94%
Mohave	86	29	12	15	56	65.12%
Navajo	45	23	9	8	40	88.89%
Pima	419	190	147	25	362	86.40%
Pinal	95	56	3	2	61	64.21%
Santa Cruz	32	14	1	12	27	84.38%
Yavapai	105	46	13	22	81	77.14%
Yuma	181	89	41	29	159	87.85%
Statewide	2,015	666	586	251	1,503	74.59%

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

Cases Closed by Fiscal Year

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Released from Probation	243	295	364	370	447	568	629	629	715	644	666
	17.4%	21.4%	19.5%	18.6%	23.5%	26.2%	28.5%	28.6%	31.8%	31.2%	33.1%
Turned 18	188	130	210	246	265	262	271	239	287	251	251
	13.4%	9.4%	11.2%	12.3%	14.1%	12.1%	12.3%	10.9%	12.8%	12.2%	12.5%
Released to Regular Probation	492	507	566	581	603	560	659	635	656	617	586
	35.2%	36.8%	30.3%	29.2%	31.4%	25.8%	29.8%	28.9%	29.2%	29.9%	29.1%
Committed to ADJC	381	334	584	629	445	528	484	466	453	414	389
	27.3%	24.3%	31.2%	31.6%	23.1%	24.3%	21.9%	21.2%	20.2%	20.1%	19.3%
Transferred to Adult Court	26	47	42	9	8	83	6	87	53	42	40
	1.9%	3.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%	4.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	29	53	69	67	54	46	49	69	45	42	36
	2.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	3.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Other Closures	39	10	36	90	84	123	111	73	39	54	47
	2.8%	0.7%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%	5.0%	3.3%	1.7%	2.6%	2.3%
TOTAL CASES CLOSED	1,398	1,376	1,871	1,992	1,906	2,170	2,209	2,198	2,248	2,064	2,015

FY 2004 - FY 2005

STATEWIDE COMPARISON

SYNOPSIS

The FY05 JIPS Annual Report is based on the data elements captured on the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). This report allows management to determine which elements achieve the desired results and to compare program performance from one year to the next.

In determining program performance, some data elements are subject to interpretation. An increase in cost per juvenile could be viewed negatively. However, with the increase of successful outcomes and the decreased numbers of juveniles committed to ADJC, the increased costs could be viewed positively. Other elements such as time, location and person contacted by JIPS officers or percentage of drug tests showing no illegal substance use by the probationer seem more objective.

Category	FY04	FY05
Total Youth Served	3,589	3,472
Youth with New Offenses	1,995	1,862
In Program, Subsequent Referral Rate (including Probation Violations)	55.6%	53.6%
New Criminal Offenses (excluding Probation Violations)	3,174	3,376
Successful Closure Rate	73.26%	74.59%
Number of Successful Closures	1,512	1,503

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

FY2004 – FY2005

Statewide Comparison

Category	FY 2004	FY 2005	Change	Percentage of Change
Population				
Total Youth Placed in Program	2,073	1,942	(131)	(6.32)%
Total Youth Served	3,589	3,472	(117)	(3.26)%
<i>Total Closures</i>	2,064	2,015	(49)	(2.37)%
Gender				
Males	1,733	1,612	(121)	(6.98)%
Females	340	330	(10)	(2.94)%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	2,073	1,942	(131)	(6.32)%
New Cases by Severity Type				
Felonies Against Person	133	153	20	15.04%
Felonies Against Property	502	482	(20)	(3.98)%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd	758	719	(39)	(5.15)%
Misdemeanors Against Person	87	75	(12)	(13.79)%
Drugs: Fel & Misd	202	175	(27)	(13.37)%
Public Peace: Fel & Misd	190	167	(23)	(12.11)%
Misdemeanors Against Property	66	62	(4)	(6.06)%
Status Offenses	1	3	2	200.00%
Citations/Administrative	133	106	(27)	(20.30)%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	2,072	1,942	(130)	(6.27)%
New Cases by Prior Referrals				
0	174	152	(22)	(12.64)%
1	161	160	(1)	(0.62)%
2	202	205	3	1.49%
3	259	249	(10)	(3.86)%
4	226	218	(8)	(3.54)%
5	194	198	4	2.06%
6	207	186	(21)	(10.14)%
7	155	147	(8)	(5.16)%
8	136	91	(45)	(33.09)%
9	81	73	(8)	(9.88)%
10+	277	263	(14)	(5.05)%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	2,072	1,942	(130)	(6.27)%

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

FY2004 – FY2005

Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2004	FY 2005	Change	Percentage of Change
New Cases by Prior Adjudications				
0	521	478	(43)	(8.25)%
1	500	520	20	4.00%
2	450	384	(66)	(14.67)%
3	272	252	(20)	(7.35)%
4	164	152	(12)	(7.32)%
5	82	71	(11)	(13.41)%
6	36	27	(9)	(25.00)%
7	24	19	(5)	(20.83)%
8	7	13	6	85.71%
9	8	9	1	12.50%
10	8	17	9	112.50%
Total New Cases	2,072	1,942	(130)	(6.27)%
Contacts w/Juveniles by Time of Contact				
Weekday	116,755	118,939	2,184	1.87%
Weekday Night	72,549	75,969	3,420	4.71%
Weekend	29,548	25,905	(3,643)	(12.33)%
Weekend Night	40,664	48,441	7,777	19.13%
Total Contacts	259,516	269,254	9,738	3.75%
Contacts Summary				
Juvenile in Office	34,309	37,595	3,286	9.58%
Juvenile in Field	225,207	231,659	6,452	2.86%
Phone	19,636	21,456	1,820	9.27%
School	15,175	15,613	438	2.89%
Employer	2,975	3,331	356	11.97%
Treatment	13,319	14,354	1,035	7.77%
Community Restitution	677	510	(167)	(24.67)%
Parent	122,127	127,272	5,145	4.21%
Total Contacts	433,425	451,790	18,365	4.24%
Drug Tests				
Number Administered	33,354	32,608	(746)	(2.24)%
Number Positive	3,541	3,136	(405)	(11.44)%
Number Negative	29,813	29,472	(341)	(1.14)%
Drug Free Rate	89.38%	90.38%	1.00%	1.12%

JIPS Statewide Data – FY05

FY2004 – FY2005

Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2004	FY 2005	Change	Percentage of Change
32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity				
School	851,020	877,276	26,256	3.09%
Employment	317,727	361,490	43,763	13.77%
Treatment	150,661	148,974	(1,687)	(1.12)%
Community Restitution	171,688	160,089	(11,599)	(6.76)%
Other	787,590	781,761	(5,830)	(0.74)%
<i>Total Compliance Hours</i>	2,278,686	2,329,589	50,903	2.23%
Subsequent Referral Data for Youth Served				
Total Served	3,589	3,472	(117)	(3.26)%
Subsequent Non-Referrals	1,594	1,610	16	1.00%
Subsequent Referrals	1,995	1,862	(133)	(6.67)%
<i>Crime Free Rate</i>	44.41%	46.37%	1.96%	4.41%
Outcomes of Cases Closed				
Released from Probation	644	666	22	3.42%
Turned 18	251	251	0	0.00%
Released to Regular Probation	617	586	(31)	(5.02)%
Committed to ADJC	414	389	(25)	(6.04)%
Transferred to Adult Court	42	40	(2)	(4.76)%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	42	36	(6)	(14.29)%
Other Closures	54	47	(7)	(12.96)%
Total Closures	2,064	2,015	(49)	(2.37)%
Successful Closures	1,512	1,503	(9)	(0.60)%
<i>Successful Closure Rate</i>	73.26%	74.59%	1.33%	1.82%

LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS

SYNOPSIS

One measure of a good program is the ability to consistently produce positive outcomes over time. Some programs can generate initial success that fades as the program becomes institutionalized and the initial enthusiasm for the program has waned. A longitudinal comparison will point to the generalized direction of the program in terms of key indicators. Is the direction of the program in sync with the intended goals for the program? Are the program goals being accomplished? Are the desired results being achieved? A longitudinal comparison provides the macro view needed to address programmatic concerns relating to performance.

The intent of this section is to examine JIPS over time against key program measures. By presenting hard data it can be determined if the edge still remains with the program. Several tables and graphs throughout this report speak to this issue. The graphs on pages 4 and 5 speak to one such outcome measure.

The key indicators listed on the following page have been selected to measure the direction of the JIPS program. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators will prove to be representative of program performance over time.

Each of the measures selected are listed below. Along with the measure an explanation of the measure and an interpretation of a positive direction are provided.

Youth Served

The total number of juveniles who participated in the program, by itself, is a neutral measure. It is utilized as a baseline measure and is to be taken in the context of other measures such as cost per juvenile served, successful completion rate and such.

Cost per Youth Served

Total program expenditures divided by total youth served, is a good financial barometer. Financial responsibility for public funds would dictate this number not escalate unnecessarily and, wherever possible, economies of scale be utilized.

Crime Free: Juveniles/Rate

An increase in the number of juveniles who were referral free while in the program during the time period being measured. An increase in the rate is a positive indicator.

Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile/Frequency of Contacts

A measure of the average number of contacts with juveniles during the time period. Frequency speaks to the time between contacts. Only contact with juveniles, exclusives of parental and ancillary contact are reported. An increase in the number of contacts with a corresponding decrease in frequency is desired.

Percentage of Night Contact

A measure of when juveniles are being seen is important. A program goal is that a minimum of 30% of contacts occur during night hours. Night contacts are important as they can interrupt a criminal behavior pattern.

Community Restitution Hours - Total Hours/Monetary Value

A measure of juveniles paying back to the community for the cost of supervision is important. The monetary value is achieved by multiplying the total number of community restitution hours by the current minimum wage of \$5.15.

Successful Outcomes - Total Juveniles

Successful outcomes refer to juveniles who left the program crime free. The closure categories of "release from JIPS", "release from probation" and "turned 18" are the basis for this measure. The raw number may increase as an indicator of program growth.

Successful Outcomes - Percentage

As a companion to the previous measure, this is the relational side of successful outcomes and speaks to the percentage of successful outcomes against all case closures. An increase in the percentage is a desired outcome. Nationally, intensive probation programs have a 50% successful outcome rate.

These eight program components have been selected due to their relationship with program performance. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators best address the performance of JIPS over the last three fiscal years.

Measure	FY03	FY04	FY05
Youth Served	3,724	3,589	3,472
Cost per Youth Served	\$3,331	\$3,341	\$3,818
Crime Free Juveniles (no new referral)	1,564	1,594	1,610
Rate	58.0%	55.6%	46.4%
Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile	66.86	72.31	77.55
Percentage of Night Contact	47.64%	43.0%	46.0%
Community Restitution Hours:			
Total Hours	186,426	171,688	160,089
Successful Outcomes Total Juveniles	1,658	1,512	1,503
Successful Outcomes Percentages	73.75%	73.26%	74.59%

GLOSSARY

ADJUDICATION	A formal finding of guilt; the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.
CITATIONS/ ADMINISTRATIVE	Suicide attempt, court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant.
COMMITMENT	The action of a judicial officer ordering an adjudicated delinquent youth into the custody of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).
DELINQUENCY COMPLAINT	A report prepared by a law enforcement agency and submitted to the court alleging that a juvenile has violated a criminal law.
DELINQUENT	A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent offense.
DELINQUENT OFFENSE	An act that would be considered a criminal offense if committed by an adult.
DETENTION	The legally authorized temporary holding in confinement of a juvenile until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility. This includes custody while awaiting further court action. The court as a condition of probation may also order detention.
DISPOSITION	(1) The formal resolution of a case by a court; (2) the action, by a criminal or juvenile justice agency, which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is relinquished or transferred to another agency.
DRUGS	Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
FIGHT	(Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
GRAND THEFT	Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses.

INCORRIGIBLE CHILD	A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so deports himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates the A.R.S, §4-244 paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful orders of the juvenile court given in a non-criminal action.
JUVENILE OBSTRUCTION	A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive. Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses.
PEACE	Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
PETITION	A document filed by the county attorney in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile has committed an offense, and asking that the court proceed to a finding of guilt.
PROBATION	A court-ordered disposition placing an adjudicated youth under the control, supervision and care of the court, and under the supervision of a probation officer. The youth is further ordered to abide by specific terms and conditions.
REFERRAL	A document that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. This document is furthermore a request by police, parents, school or other authorities that the juvenile courts take appropriate action concerning a youth alleged to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act.
RESTITUTION	A giving back to the rightful owner of something that has been lost or taken away; restoration. Specifically, an amends, usually financial, made by a juvenile offender to his/her victim, as ordered by the court.

REVOCATION	In this report, revocation refers to an official action by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's removal from JIPS <u>and</u> commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. In other contexts, revocation may include official action resulting in a juvenile's reinstatement to probation, transfer to adult court, or other disposition.
STATUS	(Incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming.
STATUS OFFENSE	An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses include running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and being incorrigible.
TECHNICAL VIOLATION	Technical violation refers to an act by a probationer contrary to his or her conditions or terms of probation, e.g. curfew violation, failure to attend school, failure to perform community service, and/or failure to advise probation officer of change of residence. A petition to revoke probation or a request to modify probation may be filed due to technical violation(s). A probation officer may mete out specific consequences, short of filing a petition to revoke, for technical violations.
TERMINATION	Termination refers to an official act by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's outright release or discharge from court jurisdiction.
THEFT	Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	A probationer's failure to conform to the terms and conditions of his/her probation. Violation of probation refers to acts committed by a probationer resulting in the filing of a petition and in adjudication. Adjudication for violation of probation may result in a juvenile being committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or in other disposition available to the juvenile court, e.g. placement in residential treatment, placement in detention, reinstatement to probation, and/or reinstatement with modifications of probation conditions.
VIOLENCE	(Felony against person) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.